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# Gazetteer

of the

## Province of Sind

B Volume III

Sukkur District

30451

*Under the orders of the Government of Bombay*

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# CONTENTS

	PAGES
<i>Description—</i>	
Position and Area. Physical features. Hills. Rivers.	
Floods. Climate .. .. .	1-3
<i>Population—</i>	
Census details. Proportion of the sexes. Distribution.	
Migration. Prominent tribes, chiefs, etc. Saiyids.	
Pensioners. Jagirdars. Pattadars .. .. .	4-8
<i>Agriculture—</i>	
Character of the District. Soil and cultivation of each Taluka.	
Principal Kharif and Rabi Crops .. .. .	9-11
<i>Irrigation—</i>	
Short Note .. .. .	12-13
<i>Economic—</i>	
Short Note .. .. .	14
<i>Trade, Industries and Communications—</i>	
Trade of Sukkur and Shikarpur. Industries. Railways.	
Principal Roads. Ferries .. .. .	15-18
<i>Revenue—</i>	
Short Note .. .. .	19
<i>Justice—</i>	
List of Criminal and Civil Courts with their spheres of jurisdiction. Registration Sub-Districts. Jails .. .. .	20-21
<i>Local and Municipal—</i>	
Constitution of District and Taluka Local Boards.	
Municipalities, Sukkur, Shikarpur, Rohri, Ghotki and Garhi Yasin .. .. .	22-24
<i>Education—</i>	
Primary education. Local Board, Municipal, Aided, Indigenous Schools. Secondary Education. Middle Schools. European Schools. High Schools. Technical School. Sukkur Madrasah. Newspapers. Libraries .. .. .	25-30
<i>Health—</i>	
Sukkur Civil Hospital. Dispensaries. Lady Dufferin Hospital. Eye Hospital. Veterinary Dispensary .. .. .	31
<i>Administration—</i>	
Sub-Divisions and Talukas with area, population and average annual revenue .. .. .	32-33

*Places of Interest—*

Aror or Alor. Garhi Yasin. Ghotki. (Musan Shah's Masjid.)	
Hakrah. Khairpur. Kot Diji. Mirpur Mathelo. Pano	
Akil. Pir-je-Goth. Rohri or Lohri (description, history,	
relics of the stone age, sanctity, the sacred hair, Jamia Masjid,	
other mosques, Sathhain, Khwaja Khizr, Jind Pir). Shikar-	
pur (History and description). Sukkur (early history,	
effects of British occupation before Miani, subsequent	
progress, aspect, public buildings and institutions, water-	
works, tomb of Adam Shah, tomb of Khair-ud-din, tower	
of Mir Masum Shah, other ruins, Bukkur, Sadh Belo, Din	
Belo) Uhauro, Vijnot .. .. .	34-51

# TABLES

	PAGES
I—Area and population .. .. .	53
II-A—Rainfall by months at Sukkur .. .. .	54-55
II-B—Rainfall by Talukas .. .. .	56-57
III—Temperature .. .. .	58
IV—Population of towns .. .. .	59
V—Religion and education .. .. .	60
VI—Caste, tribe or race .. .. .	60
VII—Distribution of land and crops .. .. .	61-62
VIII—Domestic animals and agricultural stock .. .. .	63
IX—Sources of water supply .. .. .	64
X—Irrigation works .. .. .	65-67
XI—Takavi advances and collections .. .. .	68
XII—Prices and wages .. .. .	69
XIII—Famine .. .. .	70
XIV—Forest statistics .. .. .	70
XV—Previous and current settlements .. .. .	72-75
XVI—Criminal justice .. .. .	76-77
XVII—Work of the criminal courts .. .. .	78-79
XVIII—Civil justice .. .. .	80
XIX—Registration .. .. .	81-82
XX—Distribution of police .. .. .	83
XXI—Jails .. .. .	84
XXII-A—Revenue details .. .. .	85-86
XXII-B—Revenue details by Talukas .. .. .	87
XXIII—Land Revenue .. .. .	88-91
XXIV—Excise .. .. .	92-95
XXV—Stamps .. .. .	96-97
XXVI-A—Income Tax .. .. .	98-99
XXVI-B—Income Tax : Classification .. .. .	100-101
XXVII-A—District Local Board .. .. .	102-105
XXVII-B—Revenue and Expenditure of each Local Board .. .. .	106-109
XXVIII—Municipalities .. .. .	110-112
XXIX-A—Education : Proportion of literates .. .. .	114-115
XXIX-B—Education : Number of institutions and scholars .. .. .	116-123
XXIX-C—Education : Public institutions and scholars in 1921-22 .. .. .	124
XXIX-D—Education : Expenditure on public instruction .. .. .	125
XXX-A—Vital statistics for twenty years .. .. .	126-127
XXX-B—Vital statistics for 1921 .. .. .	128-129
XXXI—Hospitals and dispensaries .. .. .	130-137
XXXII—Vaccination .. .. .	138-139
XXXIII—Loss from, and destruction of, wild animals and snakes .. .. .	140
XXXIV—Co-operative Movement .. .. .	142-143

## TABLES FOR THE KHAIRPUR STATE

	PAGES
A—Domestic animals and agricultural stock ..	147
B—Revenue details .. ..	148-149
C—Criminal Justice .. ..	150-151
D—Work of the Criminal and Civil Courts ..	152-153
E—Registration .. ..	154
F—Education : Number of Schools and Pupils ..	155
G—Hospitals and Dispensaries, 1921-22 ..	156-159
H—Vaccination .. ..	160
INDEX .. ..	161-162

# SUKKUR

## DESCRIPTION

### TABLES II-A, II-B AND III

#### CHAPTER I OF "A" VOLUME

The Sukkur District is situated between 27° 4' and 28° 22' North latitude and 68° 15' and 70° 12' East longitude and covers an area of 5606·15 square miles. It is very irregular in form and is divided by the river Indus into two unequal portions: On the north it is bounded by the Upper Sind Frontier District, the river separating the two Districts for a distance of twenty five miles and then the Begari canal, and by a detached portion of the Bahawalpur State; the same state bounds it on the north-east, Jesalmir on the south-east, the Khairpur State on the south-west, the Indus again intervening for about twenty-five miles, and the Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier Districts on the west. Three small detached portions of the District are enclosed by Khairpur territory south of the river and to the west of Rohri.

A large portion of the district, including all the Rohri taluka east of the Nara and as much of the Mirpur Mathelo taluka as lies east and south of the Dahar Canal, consists of hills of wind-blown sand, running in parallel rows from north-east to south-west. This is known as the Registan and is part of the great desert which continues into the Thar and Parkar District. A very little rain suffices to sustain a surprising amount of vegetation on the hills, consisting chiefly of shrubs, such as *Salvadora* (*Khobar*), on which camels feed, while the valleys are often moist enough to admit of cultivation and, when uncultivated, to yield luxuriant crops of rank grass. By the inhabitants the fodder of the desert is esteemed particularly nutritious and their opinion is supported by the fact that they send large numbers of cattle and camels for sale to Gujarat and other parts. The sub-soil is everywhere extraordinarily salt and there is consequently difficulty in obtaining water fit to drink. Some tracts are quite uninhabitable from this cause. The remainder of the district with the exception of the hills south of Rohri and the strip of barren *pat* that flanks them, is a level plain covered with alluvial loam, much of it very recently deposited, since the course of the Indus is particularly uncertain above Sukkur and is constantly eroding land on one bank and casting it up on the other. The irrigated land is very fertile. Where the land is not irrigated as in much of the Shikarpur taluka north of Shikarpur, it soon becomes overgrown with tamarisk, "*ak*" (*Calotropis procera*) and other characteristic vegetation.

There are no hills in the district except the low range on the northern extremity of which Sukkur and Rohri are built and which run southward from that point to the Khairpur boundary. They extend for some twenty-five miles into that

Hills.



state spreading out to a width of seventeen miles. Their greatest elevation is about 480 feet above mean sea level, or about 300 above the surrounding country. They are of nummulitic limestone and belong to the same group as the Khirthar range (see Geology, "A" volume) which they resemble in their rugged and barren aspect.

The Indus as already stated traverses the whole length of the district.

#### Rivers.

Above Sukkur its course changes from year to year. At Sukkur it passes through the gorge between that town and Rohri, the island of Bukkur bisecting the channel. This is one of the few fixed points of the river's course, and its gauge readings are reported on Bukkur island. The gauge was fixed there as long ago as 1848 and some facts in connection with it are of interest. In 1855 the Government of India had completed a series of accurate levelling in this part of India and from the benchmark which was fixed by the Great Trigonometrical Survey party at Mari near Shikarpur, a connection was made with the gauge and the levellers found its zero to be 183·81 feet above Karachi mean sea level. But in 1905 the Survey Department again visited Sind and made a direct connection with this gauge, when it was found that hitherto a slightly erroneous value had been accepted and it was determined then that the true value was 184·44 feet above Karachi mean sea level. The gauge is close to the up stream extremity of Bukkur island and is fixed in a well which is pierced with holes and thus has a free connection with the river. Situated in the narrow neck through which the river here passes there is a very considerable surging or "breathing" of the water surface when the flood is high. This swinging sometimes amounts to as much as three feet. The reading for each particular day is taken at eight o'clock in the morning and the level reached by the water at the top of its "breathing" is taken as that to be recorded. The gauge in this constricted part of the river is far from being in an ideal position, but since it is such an old established one the continuity of river height observations there is desirable for comparison. A gauge which gives relatively more satisfactory river flood heights has been established since 1898 at Din Belo island opposite Sukkur, but at a place where the construction of the river is not abnormal as it is at Bukkur.

The maximum reading recorded in recent years was 17·4 feet on August 3rd, 1914. The maximum on record was 17·9 feet on August 29th, 1897.

The only other river of the district is the Eastern Nara. It is a river in the sense that it carries off the Indus flood waters, whilst its supply channel which takes off just above Rohri ensures it a regular flow. The Nara flows into the Thar and Parkar District, and from it the Jamrao and Mithrao Canals derive their supply.

#### Floods.

Up to about sixty years ago the district depended for its productiveness upon the annual inundation, which came in the form of floods leaving the Indus at different points and following the lines of lowest level and submerging all depressed lands. These floods were known as *lets* and distinguished by different names. The principal *let* on the western side was the Muhromari, which breached the right bank of the river near the town of that

name, while on the eastern side the heaviest came over the Bahawalpur boundary on the north. When the river rose higher than usual these floods were calamitous, as in 1863-64, when the Muhromari flood partially ruined several flourishing villages and converted a large tract of country into a jungle, with only patches here and there of rabi cultivation. On the right bank they have for many years been stopped by a complete system of substantial bunds, whilst on the left bank a flood diversion bund has only recently been completed. This takes off from the railway line near Mando Dairo station and runs south-east to the sand hills for some thirty miles. The floods used to enter the Nara supply channel at the 12th mile, and produce much silt; the new bund is intended to divert them and to cause them to discharge into the Nara at the 30th mile.

The constantly changing course of the river has caused portions of the Upper Sind Frontier District to be on the left bank at the present time. A definite plan of demarcating the boundaries of the district and those of the Upper Sind Frontier and Bahawalpur State is under consideration.

The climate of Sukkur is that which prevails throughout Upper Sind.

*Climate.* There are two well defined seasons, the hot and the cold. The former may be said to begin at any time

after the middle of March, the latter after the middle of October. The statistics given in tables 3 show that the temperature rarely exceeds 120 in May, June and July and to this extent Sukkur is cooler than Jacobabad. Although, being situated on limestone hills, it is exposed to a fierce radiation in the afternoon, it derives some benefit from its proximity to the river, as it is seldom that a breeze does not arise at night, and render sleep comparatively easy. It is this circumstance that makes Sukkur the least intolerable place of residence in Upper Sind. The dust-storms, which are common in these parts, include Sukkur in their course. The figures given in table 3 of the cold-weather temperature are probably inaccurate, as there are usually a few days in every year in which frost occurs. The weather in December, January and February is ordinarily cold and bracing. The average rainfall at Sukkur on a basis of ten years is put down at 2.36 inches, the highest rainfall in the past ten years was 7.46 inches and the lowest 7.6 cents. July and August are the months in which most rain falls, but it may be expected with more certainty in January, February and March. September, October and November are the most rainless months.

## POPULATION

## TABLES I, IV, V AND VI

## CHAPTER IV OF "A" VOLUME

According to the Census of 1921 the population of the District was 310,292 of which number 358,396 or about 72 per cent. were Mussalmans; 168,031, or about 29 per cent., Hindus, and the remainder Christians and others.

The present Sukkur District formed part of the old Shikarpur District, from which seven talukas, Ratodero, Larkana, Kambar, Labdarya, Mehar, Nasirabad (i.e., Warah) and Kakar were taken to form part of the new District of Larkana in 1901. Deducting the population of these talukas from the figures of previous censuses, we get the population of the present area on those occasions as shown in the margin. The increase in the 49 years from 1872 to 1921 was 130,759 or over 34 per cent. During the last decade the population has decreased by 63,621. The decrease is attributed to the influenza epidemic of 1918.

The number of females to every thousand males in the District, as revealed by the Census of 1921, is shown below under four heads.

Total population	Home born population	Mussalmans	Hindus
804	826	789	866

There is a falling off compared with the figures of the 1911 census when 834 females were enumerated for every thousand males. The disparity, as in every district in Sind, is large. It can be partially explained by the large number of male immigrants from Baluchistan, the Punjab and Rajputana, who come in search for work and leave their families behind them. The disparity is naturally most marked in the town of Sukkur, where at the census there were 17,051 females to 25,708 males. The figures for Shikarpur are not so striking, as a contrary tendency is at work there, i.e., the men go to other countries on business and leave their families at home.

The area of the District is 5,606 square miles, and the population works out to 91 per mile or 83 per mile if the town of Sukkur be excluded. The taluka of Ghotki, with 121 per mile, contains the most densely populated rural tract, though the Sukkur and Garhi Yasin Talukas show higher figures because they contain Municipal towns. The desert taluka of Mirpur Mathelo has only 24 inhabitants to the mile. The proportion of the population concentrated

in the towns was 23 per cent. in 1921. In 1891, 1901 and 1911 it was 15, 19 and 20 per cent. respectively.

The number of persons born elsewhere who were found in the district in 1911 is indicated in the margin.

Migration.	
Khairpur State.	4,135
Larkana ..	3,978
Karachi ..	3,717
Hyderabad ..	1,298
Upper Sind	
Frontier ..	6,522
Total ..	19,660

According to the census of 1911 the number of immigrants was 41,816 so that there has been a substantial decrease. Inasmuch as these immigrants are not in every case permanent inhabitants of the district, but have only come for temporary work, the difference in the figures does not lend itself to close analysis. For the most part the immigrants are common labourers in search of work. The Railway workshops at Sukkur and Rohri also provide employment for hundreds of men who are natives of places outside the district.

The proportion of Hindus is greater than in any other district except Thar and Parkar and Hyderabad. This is accounted for by the number of banyas in Sukkur and Shikarpur, the Punjabi artisans in Sukkur and other places, and the large proportion of Hindus in the desert talukas, which border on Rajputana. The classification of Hindus in table 6 calls for no comment.

The chief feature of the Muhammadan classification is that separate entries are allotted to the Jatols and the Mahars and that the proportion of persons calling themselves Arabs is large. The Jatols are one of the six original Balooch tribes, and nearly one-third of their number in Sind is found in this district. They occupy a more or less compact stretch of country, and their present chief is Khan Bahadur Imambakhsh Khan Fateh Khan of Napierabad in Shikarpur Taluka.

Some account of the Mahars and Dahars has been given in chapter 4 of the "A" Volume. This may be supplemented by an extract from a note prepared by Mr. C. M. Baker, I.C.S., and published in the census report of 1911. "The feudal system among the non-Balooch tribes has broken down to a great extent. Many tribesmen do not know who their chief is, or if they do know have only a sentimental regard for him. It survives to a considerable extent in the extreme south-west and the extreme north-east. In the latter every village is the Zamindari or manor of some lord who usually takes a quit rent from all land holders in it. The chiefs of the Suryadashi Rajput tribes Dahar and Dhareja still bear the title of Jam and are much respected. Their authority is not only over their own tribesmen who are zamindars themselves, but over all tribes.

The most striking instance is that of the Mahars in Mirpur Mathelo and the desert. These tribesmen are mostly small land owners and might have become Khatedars at the Settlement, but they preferred to be registered as tenants of their chief, the Khan, trusting him not to raise the light quit-rent which they pay. The name of Mahar suggests a connection with the low caste aboriginals of the Maratha country. But their customs and physique point to a high origin, and they are quite as tall and fair as their Balooch neighbours. They live on and even within the borders of Jaisalmer and are possibly of Rajput stock, though a connection with the 'Mihir' or the white Huns is also suggested."



The present representative of the Mahars is Muhammad Bakhsh wahid Haji Khan, who lives at Khangarh in Mirpur Mathelo Taluka. The Dahars are represented by Jam Bhambo Khan *alias* Jam Fateh Muhammad Khan, son of Jam Khan Muhammad Khan of Ubauro. He has zamindari rights over nearly three-fourths of Ubauro Taluka, and levies as zamindari twelve to sixteen seers of grain per acre.

Among other Mussalmans in the district the Saiyids stand out prominent. Sukkur, Bukkur and Rohri became at a very early date the principal seats of those families of Saiyids whom the successive waves of Tartar invasion drove from their homes to seek a refuge in Sind and the Punjab, where they exercised such a powerful influence for good and evil. They were feared by the rulers of every dynasty, who protected and endowed them. Some of them were men of profound learning according to the standard of their time and they made Sukkur, as has elsewhere been, said a university in Sind. The most important families were the Masumi, Mirki, Razwi and Lakiari.

The Masumi Saiyids take their name from Mir Muhammad Masum, whose father came to Sind in the train of the Emperor Baber and settled at Sukkur, and who himself became a prince and a ruler among the people, wrote books and built the Minaret to his name which still stands sentinel over Sukkur. There are said to be about a hundred Masumi Saiyids now, male and female, living in and about Old Sukkur. They are Sunis. There are some also at Shikarpur and Sehwan.

The Mirki Saiyids are descended from Amir Mirak Shah Ba Yazid Hussaini, a native of Puran in Hirat, who came to Sind in A.H. 928 (A.D. 1521) with Mirza Shah Hussein Argun, son of Shah Beg Argun, who may have met him at the court of Baber. He was appointed Governor of Bukkur, but after a time left the post to his son and went to Kandahar, where he died. His son was the Saiyid Abdul Baki Purani whose tomb is mentioned below in the description of Sukkur. There are said to be about fifty male members of this family of Saiyids at the present day in the district, and many of them hold land. Some of them are Sunis, but the majority are Shias. There are Mirki Saiyids also at Tatta descended from a brother of Amir Mirak Shah, who obtained a post of authority in that town.

The Razwi Saiyids trace their descent from Amir Muhammad Maki, who came to Sind in the year A.D. 1260 and settled first at Bukkur. They moved afterwards to Rohri, where many have remained, but they are found at several places also in the Hyderabad District. They are Shias. Several of those at Rohri and one at Bukkur are khairatdars drawing revenue from lands on *sanads* granted in the days of the Emperor Aurangzeb.

The ancestor of the Lakiari Saiyids, Saidali Madani, immigrated according to one account from the Turkestan or Arabia in the ninth century and settled at Lakhi where his posterity remained and attained to wealth and influence, but a branch migrated to the Khairpur State of which a scion became the Pir of Kingri, whose story has already been

told in connection with the Hursin chapter 16 of the "A" Volume. The Present Pagaro Pir, is Sayed Pir Sabghet Allahah.

The number of Pathans in the district is considerable. They are chiefly settled in the Shikarpur and Garhi Yasin Talukas. Their chief representative is Khan Bahadur Jan Muhammad wala Khan Bahadur Shah Passand Khan of Kot Sultan. Others, who are pattadars, are mentioned below. They are conspicuous for the interest which they take in horses and in horsebreeding.

#### Pensioners.

The following political pensioners of the ruling house of Khairpur are resident in the district.

1. Mir Fatch Khan wala Ali Hussein Khan who draws a pension of Rs. 800 per mensem. He lives at Tando Ahabad in Rohri Taluka.

2. Mir Sohrab Khan wala Mir Rustam Khan who draws a pension of Rs. 1,300 per mensem. He lives at Januji in Rohri Taluka.

3. Mir Ghulam Murtaza Khan Mir Shah Muhammad of Rahuja in the Rohri Taluka. Besides a pension of Rs. 500 per mensem he has about 8,000 acres of land on reduced assessment for his lifetime.

There are many other political pensioners living in the district who draw sums of varying amounts.

#### Jagirdars.

The following are jagirdars of the First Class and of the four great Talpur families.

1. Pir Vilajt Shah wala Pir Ganj Baksh of Kadirpur in Ghotki Taluka. This family was settled in Uch in Bahawalpur territory and was held in great repute for sanctity. Some years after the conquest it was shown that they had been in possession of the jagir of Kadirpur certainly from the time of the Kalhoras. The jagir was therefore ranked as First Class and a sanad granted which secured to the jagirdar and his lineal heirs male the whole of the deh of Kadirpur.

2. Mir Muhammad Khan wala Mir Ghulam Hyder Khan. This Jagirdar belongs to one of the four great Talpur families. Mir Ghulam Hyder Khan, his great grandfather, was in fact a brother of the ruler of Khairpur, Mir Rustam, and a half brother of Mir Ali Murad. The latter on attaining power deprived him of several large jagirs, but on the resumption of the country from Mir Ali Murad in 1852 the Jagirdar was confirmed in all the lands of which he was found in actual possession, with the usual condition that on his death one-third should be resumed and the remainder regranted hereditarily and free of assessment. His holdings were found afterwards to be much larger than had at first been estimated, and the grantable area was finally entered in his sanad at 84,807 bigahs. The land is in the Shikarpur, Garhi Yasin and Rohri Talukas, whilst he also possesses a small jagir at Vakro in the Jacobabad Taluka. The Jagirdar's residence is at Rohri.

3. Mir Mehar Hussein Khan wala Mir Muhammad Bakar Khan. This jagirdar is a second cousin of the last and his case is almost the same. His sanad secures him 13,300 bigahs in perpetuity in the Rohri Taluka.

The pattadars constitute a class of landed gentry which is peculiar to this district. The nature and origin of this form of alienation of revenue has been explained in Chapter 9 of the "A" Volume. The Pattadars were usually proteges of the Afghan rulers and therefore Afghans or Pathans themselves. Examples are: Khan Sahib Saifuldin Khan, Abdul Karim Khan, Pathan of Kot Sultan, and Khan Sahib Dur Muhammad walad Abdul Majid Barakzai of Garhi Yasin.

## AGRICULTURE

## TABLES VII, VIII AND XIII

## CHAPTER V IN "A" VOLUME

The variations in the area for which statistics are available (table 7) are due to the results of survey operations. The "other" shown under "not available for cultivation" consists of (1) uncultivable lands, comprising hilly tracts, sandy lands, and saline tracts; (2) lands set apart for special purposes, viz., for Government and Municipal buildings, parade and camping grounds, etc.; (3) lands set apart for public purposes, viz., for burial grounds, roads, railways, munsafirkhanas, etc., and (4) land eroded by the river Indus.

The general character of the district has already been described. Extensive patches of salt land known as *kalar* are frequently met with especially in the northern portion. The desert portion of the Rohri Division, the Registan, is very extensive and is covered with sandhills which are bold in outline and often fairly wooded. Cultivation there is precarious. The rest of the district is cultivated wherever water facilities exist for the purpose.

Shikarpur Division consists of Sukkur, Shikarpur and Garhi Yasin Talukas.

*Sukkur.*—The eastern boundary of this Taluka is formed by the river and is covered with forests. It was formerly subject to repeated floods from the Indus, but is now sufficiently protected by the bunds. Irrigation is carried on both from the river Indus and Government canals, the chief ones of which are the Sind and the Sukkur. About 95 per cent. of the cultivation is by flow and the rest by lift.

*Shikarpur* consists of a narrow tract of land divisible into three horizontal zones, the upper of which is irrigated by the Begari canal, and the middle by the Choi canal and the lower by the Sind canal. About 90 per cent. of the cultivation is under flow. Large tracts to the west and north-west, including the Kot Sultan forests, are very imperfectly irrigated.

*Garhi Yasin.*—The northern portion, lying between Taluka Shikarpur and the Shikarpur-Garhi Khairo Road, is comparatively high and dry, but the central and southern parts are fertile. The taluka is watered by the Sind and the Sukkur canals. About 86 per cent. of the cultivation is under flow.

The Rohri Division consists of the talukas of Rohri, Ghotki and Pano Akil.

*Rohri.*—The Nara divides this Taluka into "Sind" and the Registan. The Sind portion is cultivated from the Nara Supply Channel and a few small canals, while the Registan entirely depends for its cultivation on rain. About 74 per cent. of the area irrigated by canals is under flow.

*Ghotki.*—The Taluka consists of a narrow tract of country situated along the course of the Indus. The general level of the ground is low and the whole taluka is traversed by depressions caused by the vagaries



of the river. It is partly watered by the Government canals, Landli, Mahesro and Dengro. The kaohas are irrigated direct by the river and produce luxuriant wheat crops. Eighty-three per cent. of the cultivation is under flow.

*Pano Akil*.—Part of this taluka is a waste. The remainder is akin to Ghotki Taluka. It is watered by the Kotai and Janib canals. About 80 per cent. of cultivation is under flow.

Ubauro Division consists of Mirpur Mathelo and Ubauro Talukas.

*Mirpur Mathelo*.—Much of the land is composed of sandhills and desert. The country in former years was traversed by the Bahawalpur and Raharki floods which came from Ubauro Taluka, but since they have been checked, the Mahi Wah system of canals has been constructed and irrigates the taluka. Sixty-one per cent. of the cultivation is under flow.

*Ubauro*, like Mirpur Mathelo, was formerly fertilised by the two floods, but is now under systematic canal irrigation. The principal canals are the Mahi, Dahar, Maharo and Sehar. Only 35 per cent. of the cultivation is under flow.

The soils of the three divisions do not differ from one another, since geologically the district is uniform. The main soils are:—

Kahrathi—Suitable for rice crops.

Dassar—Suitable for Juari, Bajri and Sesame.

Latiari—Suitable for wheat, chickling vetch and jambho.

Wariasi—Suitable for Juari, Bajri and Sesame.

Paki—Suitable for all crops.

*Juari*.—Juari, the staple food crop of the District, is grown in every taluka. Two varieties, white and red, are cultivated. The names of the best known white sorts are *Alakh, Kodiei, Baghdur, Jansuri* and *Sawiro* and of the red *Ratol* and *Tari*. Juari is being slowly supplanted by rice. The figures in table 7 show that the area cultivated in 1921 was smaller than that of 1911.

*Rice*.—Rice is chiefly grown in Garhi Yasin Taluka, though the area under it is steadily increasing in the other two talukas of the Shikarpur division. In the other two divisions conditions are not favourable for its cultivation. White varieties only are grown in the district, the most common sorts being *Sugdasi* and *Sathria*.

*Bajri*.—Bajri is not so extensively grown as Juari and is not regarded as so valuable a crop, though its cultivation requires less water. It is largely cultivated in the sandy portions of Mirpur Taluka.

*Sesame*.—Sesame is grown in every taluka, but the area is inconsiderable.

*Wheat*.—Wheat is grown in every taluka either in lands submerged by the spill of the river or of a canal (*suicabi*), or on lands which have been given a flooding by wheel irrigation towards the end of the inundation (*boni*).

Principal  
Crops.

Rabi

These methods are also supplemented by winter irrigation obtained by means of a wheel erected on a well (chahi irrigation), or on the river or lake (dhako irrigation). White varieties only are grown known as Thori, Gaj and Kalmi.

Chickling Vetch is largely grown in Garhi Yasin, Shikarpur, Rohri and Ghotki Talukas. Elsewhere the area cultivated is small.

Gram is chiefly grown in the Shikarpur Division.

*Rape and Jambho.*—The area cultivated with Rape is not large in any taluka, but Jambho is grown to a considerable extent in Shikarpur, Garhi Yasin, Rohri and Mirpur.

*Tobacco.*—The cultivation of tobacco is small and is distributed in every taluka of the district.

*Vegetables.*—The indigenous vegetables in common use are enumerated in the article on Botany ("A" Volume). They are cultivated in all talukas. European vegetables of various kinds are grown during the cold season in the Municipal and Local Fund gardens.

*Fruit Trees.*—Fruit gardens are chiefly found at Shikarpur and Rohri. Mangoes, pomegranates, limes, plantains, figs and apples are common in the gardens of these towns. The date palm flourishes at Rohri and Sukkur and along the banks of the river.

## IRRIGATION

## TABLES IX AND X

## CHAPTER VI OF "A" VOLUME

The irrigational system cannot be treated by revenue districts, as these do not correspond with the districts into which Sind is divided by the Irrigation department. Figures relating to all canals of which any portion enters the Sukkur district will be found in table X, and for a full account of these the "A" Volume may be consulted. Of the projects for improving the canals in the Rohri and Mirpur Divisions mentioned therein that in connection with the Mahi Wal is the only one that has been taken in hand. A branch of the Begari, known as the Choi, was completed in 1916, taking off at the sixth mile and irrigating the middle portion of Shikarpur taluka. It is nearly twenty-six miles in length and was constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,41,350.

The head works for a new irrigation system—the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Scheme—designed to irrigate the Central two-thirds of Sind with a controlled, assured and perennial supply in place of the existing inundation supply depending on the vagaries of the river, are in course of construction three miles below Sukkur. These consist of (1) a barrage across the Indus, (2) seven Canal head regulators to feed the seven new Canals on both banks, and (3) two guide banks one on either side of and above the Barrage.

The Barrage proper comprises a masonry floor nearly a mile wide with its top at R. L. 176 which is lower than the average bed level of the river. It is founded on the sand of the river bed and protected by aprons of concrete blocks (each 10' x 5' x 3') and stone pitching and by curtains of steel sheet piling driven below the floor. On this floor, will be stout masonry piers 60' apart supporting side by side two separate masonry arched bridges. The down-stream bridge, which is at a lower level carries a roadway (18' wide) and foot-paths and will thus connect the towns of Sukkur and Rohri for all traffic uninterruptedly night and day. The upstream bridge will carry platforms for operating by means of electrically driven machinery the steel gates of the Barrage. These gates each weigh about 50 tons. The gates when in use will head up water to about 18' 5" above the floor level. This depth will correspond to a reading on Sukkur gauge of 10 feet and will permit of the new Canals flowing with Full Supply. When the river rises above that reading, no heading up will be necessary and the gates could be raised clear of the water in the river thus presenting no obstruction to the river in flood.

The Canal head regulators consist of 51 openings of 25' spans for all the seven Canals taking off above the Barrage.

The Guide banks extend two to three miles upstream of the Barrage and are designed to conserve the present regular channel of the river and also to contain the highest estimated floods.

The cost of all the above works is estimated at about 6 crores.

The seven new Canals three on the right bank and four on the left bank will command about 8 million acres of land 75 per cent. of which will be cultivated annually when the system *fully* develops yielding crops of the aggregate value of 45 crores of rupees. The total discharge of these Canals will be about 46,000 cusecs and their length including branches and distributaries will be over 5,000 miles. The three Canals on the right bank, namely (1) North Western Perennial Canal, (2) Central Rice Canal, and (3) the South-East Perennial now designated the Dadu Canal will cost about 6.2 crores of rupees.

The four Canals on the left Bank (1) Eastern Nara, (2) Khairpur Feeder East, (3) Rohri Canal, (4) Khairpur Feeder West, will cost about 6.5 crores.

The two Khairpur Feeders are solely for irrigation in the Khairpur State and are being constructed at the cost of the British Government since the New Rohri Canal would cut off the present sources of inundation supply to the main Canals of that State.

## ECONOMIC

## TABLES XI AND XII

## CHAPTER VII OF "A" VOLUME

There is nothing to add, on this subject, to what has been said in the "A" Volume. The wages of labour are for the most part the same as in the adjoining Districts. Food grains are on the average as cheap as in other Districts, and the price of wheat and rice is as low as it is anywhere else in Sind.

## TRADE, INDUSTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS

## CHAPTER VIII OF "A" VOLUME

Statistics of the trade of the district do not exist. The Railway returns are not compiled with reference to the revenue divisions of the country and traffic by road and the river is not registered at all except in a limited degree in Municipal towns. But something may be learned of the movements of the principal commodities from both classes of returns. Sukkur situated on the Indus and at the junction of railways from four directions gathers up the trade of the country in a measure to which no other town in Sind except Karachi furnishes a parallel, and the railway returns show that wheat preponderates over every other commodity in its transactions. In the year 1921-22 no less than 357,891 maunds of this grain were despatched from Sukkur. Of this amount 192,515 maunds were imported by Railway. The great bulk of the crop comes into the town either by the river or by road. Of that which comes by the former route it is impossible to say how much comes from outside Sind, i.e., from Bahawalpur and the Punjab. In regard to the road-borne traffic it must be remembered that Sukkur is the natural market for Upper Sind, and that most of the wheat grown in the Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts finds its way to Sukkur where the Karachi wheat firms have their agencies. Timber is also exported from Sukkur. No imports by rail are recorded. Here again the bulk comes in by river, *deodar* being floated down in large quantities from the Punjab. A considerable quantity is required in Sukkur itself for boat building. The imports and exports of other commodities more or less balance one another, and sugar, the imports and exports of which for the same year were respectively 298,266 and 112,960 tons. The differences represent the local consumption. The import of cotton is also in excess of the export. It will thus be seen that wheat is the mainstay of the Sukkur trade, and that so long as river and road transport can compete with the railway, the greater part of the wheat crop of the surrounding country must pass through the town.

The trade of Shikarpur, once much more important than that of Sukkur, has dwindled away. A very few camel caravans, bringing dried fruits, pass through the town. The local grain is despatched by rail, principally rice, of which 10,763 tons were sent away in the year 1915-16 and other grains to the extent of 36,952 tons. How much of this goes up to the Punjab, or down to Karachi, or disperses itself through Sind, is not recorded. To this day however Shikarpur keeps a hold on its old trade in silks and precious stones, especially the latter. No good reason can be assigned for this, except perhaps that the men who best understand the business are to be found in the town. It is certain that pearls from the Persian Gulf, rubies from Burma and other gems of all kinds are sold at Shikarpur and that their reputation for quality and cheapness is not undeserved.

Little need be added here about the industries of the district beyond what has already been said in Chapter 8 of the "A" Volume. There is a large up-to-date flour mill at

Industries.



Shikarpur, known as the Century Flour Mills. There are 33 other factories in the district, the bulk of which are engaged in rice husking. Oil pressing is carried on extensively at Garhi Yasin and at Begarji near Sukkur. There is a silk factory at Rohri.

A large Military Dairy was established at Ruk in 1910 for the purpose of supplying the Quetta garrison. It is divided into two parts, and comprises in all 1,355 acres. The dairy has now been closed but the farm is still being maintained.

The communications of the district are good. The railway traverses it from Reti at one end to Madeji at the other, crossing the Indus from Rohri to Sukkur by the Lansdowne Bridge. The line from Ruk northwards passes through Shikarpur. The railway, the bridge and the navigation of the Indus have all been dealt with in the "A" Volume.

The following are the principal main roads :—

- (1) Trunk road on the left bank of the river Indus from Karachi to Multan, which enters the district at Pir Sabro, a village near the north-west boundary of the Rohri Taluka, situated at a distance of about four miles from Rohri.
- (2) Another trunk road from Karachi to Multan on the right bank of the Indus, entering the district at Madeji at a distance of 26 miles from Sukkur, on the southern boundary of Garhi Yasin Taluka.
- (3) Trunk road from Jacobabad to Sukkur which enters the district at the Begari Canal two and half miles north of Humayun village in Shikarpur Taluka.

The following are the stages on the first road :—

Stage	Distance	Character of Road	Remarks
	Miles		
From Pir Sabro to Rohri.		....	Pir Sabro a small village possessing no convenience.
Rohri .. ..	4	....	Rohri, headquarters of Rohri Taluka, on the Indus contains a District Bungalow, Musakhana, Camping ground and sweet wells. The ruins of Aror lie three miles from the road to the east of Rohri.
Kasimpur ..	10	Crosses the Nara Supply Channel by a masonry bridge.	A small village on the Jambhuk. Contains a Public Works Department Bungalow on the Kasimpur, Band from which Sangi Railway Station is two miles distant.

Stage	Distance	Character of Road	Remarks
	Miles		
Pano Akil ..	8½		Headquarter town of Pano Akil Taluka. Possesses a District Bungalow and sweet wells. Is near the Railway Station.
Dadlot ..	3		A small village about a mile west of Mahesar Railway station. Possesses a Musafirkhana. It is situated on the Mahesar Canal and a mile further along the canal upstream is a Public Works Department Bungalow.
Ghotki ..	11½	There are bridges over the canals that cross the road, but none over the Dhoros. The road is in parts sandy and heavy.	Headquarters of Ghotki Taluka. Possesses a District Bungalow, Public Works Department Bungalow, and Musafirkhana, sweet wells, and a spacious and shady camping ground. Situated about half a mile north of the road. Has a Public Works Department Bungalow on the Lundi Canal.
Sarhad ..	7½		Headquarter town of Ubauro Taluka, containing a District Bungalow, Musafirkhana and Camping ground.
Ubauro ..	20		
Kama Shahid ..	6½		A small village on the Shehar Canal. Two miles above this village along the Canal is a Public Works Department Bungalow.

From Kama Shahid the road runs for about two miles eastwards in British territory and then enters the Bahawalpur State.

Branch roads run from Sarhad to Mirpur Mathelo (8 miles); and from Ubauro to Khairpur Daharki Railway station (9 miles) and onwards to Rati (12 miles). The ruins of Vijnet lie about two miles to the south of Rati Railway station.

The trunk road on the right bank of the river passes through unimportant villages between Madeji and Sukkur. At Sukkur it crosses the river and joins the trunk road on the left bank.

The trunk road from Jacobabad to Sukkur passes the villages of Humayan and Kot Sultan and reaches Shikarpur (15½ miles). From Shikarpur it proceeds *via* Lakhi to Sukkur (24 miles).

Another important road from Shikarpur goes south-west to Garhi Yasin (8 miles) then to Drakhan (10 miles) and then to Ratodero in Larkana District (6 miles). Other roads from Shikarpur go west to Garhi Khairo, north-west to Jagan and to Jacobabad Taluka, north-east to the Begari Canal and to Thul Taluka, and east to Khairpur.

All the more important villages of the districts are connected by roads. Outside the large towns the roads are all unmetalled.



There are numerous ferries crossing the river Indus at different places  
in the Rohri, Pano Akil, Ghotki and Ubauro  
Ferries. Talukas.

The control of the ferries has been transferred to the local bodies concerned with effect from 1st August 1925.

## REVENUE

TABLES XIV, XV, XVII-A AND B, XXIII, XXIV, XXV,  
XXVI-A AND B

## CHAPTER IX OF "A" VOLUME

Table XV gives very complete figures of the rates of assessment payable under the current settlement in each Taluka. They call for no comment, as the settlements are all normal ones. The figures of revenue given in table XXII-A are expanded under different heads in the six succeeding tables. The head "other items" includes opium and other sources of provincial revenue described in the "A" Volume and also that which is derived from the Fisheries in the District. An account of the fresh water fish and Fisheries of Sind has found a place in Chapter II of the "A" Volume. Forest revenue is excluded from Table XXII-A and shown separately in Table XIV.

## JUSTICE

## TABLES XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX AND XXI

## CHAPTER X OF "A" VOLUME

The following courts exist in the district for the administration of Criminal and Civil Criminal and Civil Justice. The jurisdiction of each Court is specified.

Same of Court	Jurisdiction
Court of Session and District Court, Sukkur	Districts of Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier.
Court of the Additional Sessions Judge and Joint Judge, Sukkur.	Do. do.
Court of the District Magistrate, Sukkur	Sukkur District.
" " Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Shikarpur.	Shikarpur Division.
" " " " Rohri	Rohri Division.
" " " " Ubauro	Ubauro Division.
" " City Magistrate, Sukkur	Sukkur Municipality.
" " " " Shikarpur	Shikarpur Municipality.
" " Resident Magistrate, Rohri	Rohri Division.
Eight courts of Mukhtiarkars and Magistrates one in each Taluka.	Within Taluka limits.
" " Head Munshis and Magistrates one in each Taluka.	Do.
Subordinate Civil Court, Sukkur	The town and a portion of Sukkur Taluka.
" " " " Rohri	Rohri and Mirpur Divisions.
" " " " Shikarpur	The remaining portion of Sukkur Talukas, Shikarpur and Garhi Yasin Talukas.

Previous to 1913 the District and Sessions Judge also included the Larkana District in his jurisdiction. In that year a separate court for that district was created.

The District Magistrate is by law a Magistrate of the First Class. The Sub-Divisional Magistrates, the City Magistrates and the Resident Magistrates are in practice always so. The Mukhtiarkars are either Magistrates of the First or Second Class, and the Head Munshis are usually of the Third Class.

The number of Honorary Magistrates and their powers vary.

There are six registration sub-districts with offices at Sukkur, Rohri, Ghotki, Garhi Yasin and Mirpur Mathelo.

There are in the district a District Prison at Sukkur, a special prison at Shikarpur, seven third class subsidiary Jails, one at each Taluka headquarters except Sukkur, and fifteen police lock-ups. The jail at Sukkur takes prisoners from the three Upper Sind Districts and was opened in 1906. It has accommodation for 360 males and 20 females and occupies an area of six acres. Its cost was Rs. 2,74,843.

The district prison was previously at Shikarpur. This building is a somewhat picturesque structure, one account of its origin being that it was a fort built by the Afghans before Shikarpur came into the possession of the Talpurs. The walls were constructed on a curious plan and consisted of two slanting tiles of kaucha bricks with a basement of about eight feet and the intervening space packed with loose sand. It was modified to suit the purpose of a prison in 1847 at a cost of some Rs. 10,000, but the chief characteristics of the original building have remained, though in the course of some extensions carried out in 1864, the south wall of the fort was broken down and thrown further back. As a District prison it became too small and was reported to be unhealthy; It was therefore closed when the new prison at Sukkur was ready. It was opened again in 1910 as a special prison for the reception of persons sentenced to not more than six months' imprisonment in the Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier and Larkana districts. An excellent garden is attached to it.

This prison was reduced to the status of a Third Class Subsidiary Jail in May 1922. It has again been raised to the status of a Special Prison in June 1926.

## LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL

## TABLES XXVII A AND B

The District Local Board is composed of 8 nominated and 24 elected members. The former include three Assistant and Deputy Collectors of the Sukkur District and Executive Engineer, Shikarpur Canals. The elected members consist of 19 from Muhammadan and 5 from General constituency. President of the District Local Board was elected by the District Local Board Members. The composition of the Taluka Local Boards is exhibited below :—

Taluka Local Board	Nominated Members	Elected Members from Muhammadan Constituency	Elected Members from General Constituency	Total
Sukkur ..	4	8	4	16
Shikarpur ..	4	10	2	16
Garhi Yasin ..	4	0	3	10
Bohri ..	8	4	4	16
	(Includes 4 nominated under section 18 (3) of the Local Board Act.)			
Paro Akil ..	4	9	3	16
Ghotki ..	4	9	3	16
Mirpur Mathelo ..	4	9	3	16
Ubauro ..	4	9	3	16
	36	67	23	126

The President of the Taluka Local Boards is elected by each Taluka Local Board.

The District Local Board as well as each Taluka Local Board have appointed a standing committee to conduct the business of the Local Board.

The tables give details of the revenue and expenditure of the Boards. The District Local Board maintains roads, dispensaries, Veterinary Dispensaries, Staging Bungalows, Dharamsalas, wells, tanks, schools, etc.

The Board contributed in the year 1925-26 to the following Institutions in which the District has some interest :—

	Rs.	a.
Contributions towards Educational Institutions	7,500	0
Belgaum Vaccine Institute	795	0
Grant to three Municipal Dispensaries	1,500	0
Civil Hospital, Nursing Association	916	8
Louise Lawrence Institute, Karachi	250	0
Leprosy Relief Fund	1,000	0
Mission Hospital, Sukkur	250	0
Daharki Private Dispensary	250	0
Jacobabad Horse Show	1,000	0
Sanitary Committees	3,456	0

The Board maintains one stallion for the purpose of improving the breed of horses. No donkey or stallion was maintained by the Government Army Remount Department, in addition to the horse maintained by the District Local Board, Sukkur.

The progress and present position of Municipal Government in Sind is sketched in chapter XI of the 'A' Volume. Of the towns now in the Sukkur District, seven had Municipal Commissions when Bombay Act VI of 1873 was extended to Sind in 1878, i.e., Shikarpur, Sukkur, Rohri, Garhi Yasin, Ghotki, Ubauro and Khairpur Daharki. Under the new Act Shikarpur and Sukkur became "City Municipalities," while Khairpur Daharki ceased to be a Municipality. In 1884 the privilege was taken away from Ubauro owing to the smallness of the town. Notified areas have been established at Ubauro, Daharki, Mirpur and Kot Sultan.

Sukkur, population 42,759. The elective principle was introduced into this Municipality in 1884 and 32 of the 40 councillors are now (1926) elected, the rest being nominated by the Commissioner in Sind. The President has for some years been a non-official member. The income and expenditure of this and the other Municipalities in the District are given for the last twenty-six years in table XXVIII. The average income in Sukkur in 1921 has been Rs. 3,99,827 and the average expenditure Rs. 3,44,276.

A fruitful source of revenue is Bandar Fees which bring in about Rs. 33,426 a year. These are levied on goods landed or shipped at the wharf on the river from the Sukkur Canal Regulator bridge to No. 1 Municipal Pillar. The general rate is three pies a maund on the goods coming in and one pie on goods going out. Rents of lands and buildings, house tax and market and slaughter house fees are other considerable sources of revenue. The heaviest single item of expenditure is education and the next is conservancy. The water works involve the Municipality in heavy expenditure. They are described in the account of Sukkur below. The other expenses are cost of administration, collection of revenue, drainage, repair and lighting of roads (electricity), maintenance of dispensaries, dak bungalows and serais, markets, slaughter houses, gardens and roadside trees, assistance to libraries, interest on loans, etc.

The Municipal area was surveyed in 1875-76 by Colonel G. A. Laughton under Bombay Act IV of 1868. The expenditure on the survey and settlement of claims, amounting to Rs. 40,183, was paid by the Municipality, in consideration of which Government transferred to it all unoccupied building sites within the city and its environs, reserving the right to resume any land that might afterwards be required for military or other purposes. The town was resurveyed in 1921 at Government expense and maintenance work is now being done under the Superintendence of the city survey office.

Shikarpur, population 55,503. In this Municipality two-thirds of the four-fifths councillors have been elected. The Assistant Collector of



Shikarpur used up to 1916 to be nominated to the Presidency. Since then the Municipality has elected its own president. The gross revenue realised from octroi duties in Shikarpur is larger than in Sukkur and constitutes nearly half of its whole income. Shikarpur also raises a large revenue from conservancy rates which has no equivalent in Sukkur, where there is no Halalekre cess. On the other hand the cost of administration is less in Shikarpur than what it is in Sukkur. Hence the former is able to spend half as much again on conservancy. Other sources of revenue are a wheel tax, tolls on ferries, pounds, rent and sale of lands, fees of markets and slaughter houses and stall rents. On the expenditure side the principal heads, besides those mentioned above are lighting, water supply, drainage, markets and slaughter houses, dak bungalows and serais (about Rs. 1,000 a year are expended on these) gardens and road side trees, buildings, roads and education, towards which Government contributes one-third of the total amount spent.

In the remaining 3 municipalities of Rohri, Ghotki and Garhi Yasin elective franchise has been introduced. At present (1926) the number of Councillors in each municipality is as under:—

	Elected	Nominated	Total
Rohri .. ..	20	5	25
Ghotki .. ..	12	3	15
Garhi Yasin .. ..	16	4	20

The population of these municipalities at the census of 1921 was as under:—

Rohri .. ..	11,378
Ghotki .. ..	3,536
Garhi Yasin .. ..	6,375

Table XXVIII shows the annual revenue and expenditure. The principal source of revenue in all is Octroi dues. They also recover something from a tax on vehicles and animals, a conservancy cess, pounds, market fees, etc. The revenue is expended on conservancy buildings, roads, lighting, etc. and on schools (Government paying  $\frac{1}{3}$ ) and dispensaries. In Rohri there is an Anglo-Vernacular School. The three municipalities make contributions to the Local Funds for the services of Vaccinators and receive contributions from them for educational and Medical purposes.

## EDUCATION

## TABLES A, B, C AND D

## CHAPTER XII OF "A" VOLUME

Educational Institutions recognised by the Educacional Department and assisted by Government are classed as public and others as private. The primary schools known as indigenous schools are those which do not necessarily follow the course of studies prescribed for the primary schools. Such schools, however, submit to inspection and get a small annual grant which does not ordinarily exceed Rs. 4 per boy and Rs. 6 per girl on the average daily attendance of the school, if the school satisfies certain conditions.

The cost of education is met from provincial revenues, local board and municipal funds, fees, subscriptions and endowments. Under the present rules a grant-in-aid is made by Government from provincial revenues as far as possible, to all schools which conform to the prescribed conditions. The grant in each case is assessed by the Educational Inspector or by his subordinates who will in future be designated as Government. Inspecting officers and is limited to one-half of the local assets or one-third of the total expenditure of the institution during the previous official year in the case of secondary and special schools.

The control of primary education has been transferred to district local boards and to some of the municipalities which have been declared to be local authorities according to Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923. The grant to a district local board in any year is not less than the grant on account of primary education fixed by Government at the time the Act was brought into force, plus two-thirds of the difference between the total approved recurring expenditure on primary education in the given year and the actual recurring expenditure on which the fixed grant was based. In the case of municipalities which are local authorities the grant in any year is half the total expenditure on primary education in that year.

After the transfer of control of primary education, every local authority has to appoint a school board which is responsible for the management of and control of all primary schools maintained by the local authority and if the local authority is a district local board of primary schools of such municipalities within the district which are not local authorities. The District Local Board, Sukkur, has taken over control from 1st July 1926, and four municipalities out of five in the district, viz., Sukkur, Shikarpur, Rohri and Garhiyasin, have been declared to be local authorities. Ghotki Municipality has transferred the control of the schools to the district local board. Table B shows the development of the institutions imparting primary education during the last 20 years.

There are 190 local board schools in the district and all of them are boys' schools with 8,488 pupils (8,381 boys and 107 girls). About 41 per cent. of the number of pupils are Mahomedans and 59 per cent. children of cess payers. Education in these schools is free.



Of the 28 municipal schools 18 are boys' day schools and 10 girls. The tuition in municipal schools is identical with that given in local board schools teaching up to Standard VII. There are 2,967 and 1,629 girls in all the schools. Of them 72 per cent. are Hindus and 22 per cent. Musalmans. Besides these schools there are 2 night schools and 2 special schools, one teaching Sanskrit and the other Arabic. All these 4 schools belong to Shikarpur Municipality. All the municipalities give free education and charge no fees.

There are 149 aided schools with 7,612 pupils in the district. Of these 4 are primary with 633 pupils and 145 schools with 6,980 pupils indigenous schools.

The indigenous schools consist of Mulla schools and Ojha schools. Mulla schools are owned by the Mullas and are held mostly in mosques or in the private house of the Mullas. There are 113 such schools with 3,661 pupils. With few exceptions these schools are attended by Mahomedans only.

They are inspected by a Special Deputy Educational Inspector for Mulla schools and receive grant from Government if conducted on approved lines. There are 32 Ojha schools with 3,319 pupils. Most of them are in municipal areas.

The course of secondary education comprises of 7 standards, of which the first 3 are known as Middle school course, and the last 3, i.e., IV to VII as High school course. After the completion of the High school course the students can appear at the School Leaving Examination of the Bombay University or the Departmental School Final Examination.

The number of these schools in the district on 1st April 1926 was 6. Of these 3, viz., G. L. School, Sukkur, Mules School, Sukkur, and Middle School, Rohri, belong to municipalities and the remaining 3, i.e., Dev Samaj School, Sukkur, Gurunank Academy, Garhiyasin, and Dayanand Arya Vidyalaya, Ghotki, are the result of a private enterprise. Education up to Standard V is imparted in these schools and 672 pupils take educational advantage in them. Besides, English classes have been attached to Ubauro Vernacular School where boys of Standard V, VI and VII vernacular are given tuition in first 3 standards of Middle school course and these classes are attended by 26 boys. All the above-mentioned schools are boys' schools. Three more Middle schools have sprung up during this year and have been duly recognised. Of these 2, viz., Pritam Dharan Sabha School, Shikarpur, and Brown Anglo-Vernacular School, Pannakil, are boys' schools attended by 157 pupils and one Inshverchai School at Shikarpur is intended for the girls only. All these schools are managed by private bodies. In addition to these there are two more schools, one known as N. W. Ry. Punjabi School and the other Sir Shabpurji Parsi School. The former is mostly attended by the children of Punjabi Railway employees and the latter by the Parsi children. Both these schools follow a special course of studies suitable to the two respective communities.

There are 4 High schools in the district, 2 of which, one at Sukkur and the other at Rohri belong to the High Schools. Municipalities and 2 at Shikarpur, one being a Government school and the other a private one. The school at Sukkur was originally a Middle school and is said to have existed before 1859. It is located in the Minaret Road. It had 323 pupils during the year 1925-26. The teaching staff consisted of a Headmaster, 23 Assistants and a Gymnastic and a Drawing teacher. The expenditure of the school during 1925-26 was 24,196 of which Government contributed Rs. 9,312 and the rest was met from fees realised and the municipal funds. The rates of fees charged in the school are Rs. 1-8-0 for the first 3 standards and Rs. 2-8-0 for Standard IV and V and Rs. 3-8-0 for Standard VI and VII.

The Rohri Municipal Anglo-Venacular School and a private Academy were amalgamated in 1925 and brought under the management of the municipality. The institution was however divided into High and Middle school. High school was located in the municipal building and the Middle school in a private house. The High school had 146 pupils on roll during the year 1925-26. The teaching staff consisted of a Headmaster, 6 Assistants, a Gymnastic and a Drawing teacher. The expenditure of the school during 1925-26 was 12,015 of which Government contributed Rs. 3,715.

The Shikarpur High School was started in 1873 near the Municipal office, but the accommodation proving insufficient, the school was removed to the new building erected in compound on the old Military Ground near Railway Station in 1886. In 1913 additional land on the same site was acquired for quarters for the Headmaster and for a boarding house. The cost of the original building was Rs. 33,829 and was paid by Government. The boarding house consists of 2 blocks, each containing 15 rooms and accommodation for 60 boarders and was built at a cost of 16,900 of which Rs. 10,225 were subscribed privately and the rest was paid by Government. The school building consists of an examination hall, a headmaster's office, a library, a science hall, 10 class rooms, a master's room and a record room. The class rooms provide accommodation for 385 pupils. The teaching staff consists of a headmaster, 11 assistants and a gymnastic instructor. The expenditure on salaries, contingencies, etc., in 1925-26 amounted to Rs. 25,336 of which Rs. 11,090 were met from fees which are charged at the following rates. Rupees 2-8-0 a month for the first 3 standards, and Rs. 3-8-0 per mensem for Standard IV and V and Rs. 4-8-0 per mensem for Standards VI and VII and the balance was paid by Government. The number of boys on roll on 1st April 1926 was 277. Of these 185 were Hindus and 92 Musalmans.

The Shikarpur Academy:—The School formerly was a Middle school known as the Hopeful Academy but in 1915 it was converted into a High school and named "Shikarpur Academy." The new building which was opened in the same year is a spacious one and consists of a central hall with gallery, 2 class rooms, a drawing hall, a laboratory down stairs, and 6 class rooms upstairs. Mr. Wadhwanal Verhawal who started the school in 1900 is the manager of the school which is managed by a body known as "Shikarpur Education Society." There were 389

pupils on the rolls during 1925-26. The school receives an annual grant of Rs. 4,339 from Government and Rs. 800 from Municipality. The expenditure during the year 1925-26 was 14,575 and fees realised were Rs. 8,736. The rates of fees charged were two-thirds of the Government rates. The teaching staff consists of a manager, a headmaster, 12 assistants, a gymnastic instructor. There is a Sindhi branch teaching up to Standard IV working as a feeder to the school started in 1905.

*Literate*

Taluka			Males	Females
1.	Gachi Yasin	.. ..	1,949	65
2.	Ghotki	.. ..	943	59
3.	Mirpur Mathelo	.. ..	1,308	60
4.	Pano Akil	.. ..	533	40
5.	Rohri	.. ..	4,141	588
6.	Shikarpur	.. ..	7,410	553
7.	Sukkur	.. ..	9,307	877
8.	Ubauro	.. ..	1,328	130
Total ..			26,919	2,372

*Literate in Sukkur District*

			Males	Females
Hindus	.. ..	..	21,300	1,545
Muslimans	.. ..	..	5,068	613
Others	.. ..	..	491	214
Total (all religions) ..			26,919	2,372

Small boarding houses for the convenience of Muhammadan boys are attached to the schools at Madeji, Manghanwari and Mirpur. In local board schools, 75 scholarships (50 of the value of Rs. 3 each and 25 of the value of Rs. 2 each) are awarded every year to Muhammadan pupils. Books, slates, etc., worth Rs. 1,050 are also being distributed among poor and deserving Muhammadan pupils. The amount thus spent is being recovered from Government.

The Victoria Jubilee Technical School at Sukkur was started in 1894 and is under the management of a board with the Collector as President. It stands on the Minaret road near the Municipal High School and was constructed out of provincial, Local Board, and private funds. The total cost was Rs. 15,039 of which Government contributed Rs. 6,929. There are three class rooms, two store rooms, an office room, a show room, and three workshops, and there is provision for the training of 75 students. The subjects taught are carpentry, smithery, turnery and drawing. Elementary instruction in reading, writing and Arithmetic is also given. In March 1921-22 there were 58 students on the rolls of the school, of whom 28 were the sons of artisans and 30 of zamindars and others. The expenditure in 1921-22 amounted to Rs. 10,661 of which Rs. 2,517 were contributed by Government, Rs. 6,335 paid by the various Municipalities and Local Boards, and the rest from interest on investments and other sources. No fees are charged and in some cases scholarships are awarded to the pupils.

The institution owes its origin to a desire on the part of the Muhammadans of Sukkur to promote the cause of education amongst their coreligionists. A board was formed in 1906 with the Collector as president to found a madrasah. The funds collected were however not sufficient for the purpose: so in 1911 the building of a boarding house was taken in hand. One storey was constructed in that year at a cost of Rs. 17,236, and an upper storey was added in 1914 at a further cost of Rs. 6,750. The building stands in the Minaret road opposite to the High School, and has accommodation for over 50 boys. The boys attend either the High School or a vernacular school in the town. The average annual expenditure is Rs. 5,000.

There is a branch of the Church of England Zenana Mission Society at Sukkur, and it makes provision for elementary instruction.

There are seven newspapers published in the district of which the *Sindhi* the *Alhaq* and the *Sind zamindar* are the most important. The *Sindhi* is published in Sindhi and the *Alhaq* and *Sind Zamindar* are bilingual. Their circulation is not very extensive. There are fourteen printing presses; seven at Sukkur and seven at Shikarpur.

There is a station library at Sukkur of uncertain origin: it is said to have been in existence for sixty years. It is supported by subscriptions and a Municipal grant and is housed in a large room of the Municipal Town Hall. There is no separate reading room. It is open to every class of the community and contains about five thousand books. There are two libraries at Shikarpur, one at Rohri and one at Garhi Yasin. The Narayan Jagannath Library at Shikarpur has been in existence since 1873 at first under the name of the Friends' Society Reading Room and afterwards as the Narayan Jagannath Library to perpetuate the memory of a Deputy Educational Inspector who had taken a great interest in it. The building

which it still occupies on the road leading to the railway station was erected in 1876 by subscriptions with aid from the Municipality and the Local Board. It contains about 1,100 Volumes. The other three libraries are small and of no importance.



## HEALTH.

## TABLES XXX-A AND B, XXXI AND XXXII

## CHAPTER XII OF "A" VOLUME

*Sukkur Civil Hospital.*—This hospital was opened in 1880, and consists of a series of single storied buildings on the hill to the north of the town overlooking the railway. It is in charge of the Civil Surgeon, and besides the usual staff, there is a nursing staff under the control of a special committee. There are 15 wards with 89 beds, and separate accommodation is provided for Europeans. The number of patients treated during the year 1921 was 1,114 in-door and 8,935 out-door. The cost of maintenance for the same year was approximately Rs. 26,674 towards which contributions were made by the Municipality and by the North-Western Railway.

A civil hospital was in existence at Shikarpur from the early days of British rule until 1909, when it was transferred to the new district of Larkana.

There are sixteen dispensaries in the district. Five are maintained by the local board, six are maintained by the Municipalities, two being at Shikarpur, three at Sukkur and one at Rohri respectively. Three are maintained by the railway. There are two female dispensaries at Sukkur, one the "Alexandra Female Hospital" which is under the control of the local branch of the Church Zenana Mission Society and the other a municipal dispensary.

*Lady Dufferin Hospital.*—A hospital known as the Victoria Jubilee Lady Dufferin Hospital was opened at Shikarpur in 1893. It contains three wards one of which is reserved for Europeans. It is in charge of a lady Doctor with two assistant surgeons and matron under her. The number of patients treated during the year 1920 was 28,857. The average annual expenditure on staff costs Rs. 11,664. Proposal to build a new Hospital is under consideration.

Thanks to the munificence of a Seth of the town, Seth Hiranand, an eye hospital is opened annually at Shikarpur for two or three months in the cold weather, and is attended by hundreds of patients. The Seth is now dead. The trustees of the Estate Seth Kishindas and Tikamdas now arrange the affair.

A Veterinary dispensary was established at Shikarpur in 1893. Another Veterinary dispensary was established at Sukkur on 20th October 1918. They are maintained by the district local board with support from the Municipality and from Government. They are in charge of a Veterinary Graduate. In 1921, 48 in-patients and 2,281 out-patients were treated at Shikarpur dispensary. At Sukkur the number of in-patients was 50 and out-patients 1,150.

## ADMINISTRATION.

## CHAPTER XIV OF "A" VOLUME.

The District has eight talukas as shown below :—

Taluka	Headquarters	Number of Taps	Number of Dahs	Limits	Area in square miles	Popu- lation	Average annual land Revenue
Uchairo	Uchairo	12	95	27°42' and 28°25' North Latitude ; 69°36' and 70°14' East Longitude.	403	36,634	112,039
Mirpur Mathelo	Mirpur	12	90	27°10' and 28°8' North Latitude ; 69°12' and 70°10' East Longitude.	1,003	34,067	142,038
Pano Akil	Pano Akil	12	94	27°50' and 28° North Latitude ; 69° and 69°15' East Longitude.	204	41,538	137,308
Ghotki	Ghotki	14	90	27°40' and 28°11' North Latitude ; 69°15' and 69°25' East Longitude.	340	41,684	172,026
Rohri	Rohri	11	80	27°6' and 27°35' North Latitude ; 68°35' and 69°48' East Longitude.	1,024	72,210	117,362
Sukkur	Sukkur	14	63	27°41' and 27°59' North Latitude ; 68°38' and 69°2' East Longitude.	274	68,858	17,370
Sahiarpur	Sahiarpur	17	43	27°55' and 28°10' North Latitude ; 68°25' and 69°19' East Longitude.	186	113,070	221,400
Gachi Yasin	Gachi Yasin	10	98	27°42' and 28°22' North Latitude ; 68°15' and 68°46' East Longitude.	403	62,734	922,257
					5,090	310,202	

The district forms part of the old Shikarpur district created by Sir Charles Napier after the conquest. In 1851 the greater part of the territory resumed from Mir Ali Murad of Khairpur was added to it, i.e., the Shahbela, Chaj, Saidabad, Ubauro and Mirpur Parganas, and the Aler, Bukkur and Bamburki taluqas. The headquarters were at Shikarpur and remained there till 1883 when they were removed to Sukkur. In 1901 the Larkana and Mehar divisions comprising the Larkana, Ratodero, Kambar, Labdarya, Mehar, Warah and Kakar talukas were separated to form part of the new district of Larkana and the designation of the Shikarpur district was at the same time changed to that of Sukkur district. In 1904 the mahal of Pano Akil was converted into a Taluka. Upto 1909 the Taluka of Garhi Yasin was known as that of Naushahro Abro, a village of no importance. The change of nomenclature was made in view of the fact that the Taluka headquarters were situated in the Municipal town of Garhi Yasin. The district is now divided into three divisions, the Shikarpur division comprising Shikarpur, Sukkur and Garhi Yasin talukas, the Rohri division comprising Rohri, Pano Akil and Ghotki talukas and the Ubauro division comprising the Mirpur Mathelo and Ubauro talukas. Each is administered by an Assistant or Deputy Collector. The Collector of the district is *ex-officio* Political Agent of the Khairpur State.



## PLACES OF INTEREST

The ruins of the ancient Hindu town of Aror, or Aloor, lie about five miles to the south-east of Rohri, near the Eastern Nara Supply Channel. At the time of the conquest of Sind by the Arabs under Muhammad Kasim in A.D. 711 Aror was the capital of Sind and the residence of King Dahar. The Arabs made their capital at Mansurah and Aror continued for more than two centuries as a Hindu town. It then disappeared. The legend of King Dahn Rai of Brahmanabad has been pressed into service to account for its fate, but there is little doubt that it gradually declined when the Indus ceased to flow past it about the middle of the eight century. The name is written Al-Rur by some of the Arab geographers, and if the conjecture is right that the Al was the Arabic article and the name of the town was Rur, then it seems probable that the inhabitants removed to a new site as the new course of the river and carried the name with them which survives as Rohri. Some water no doubt remained for a long time in the old river bed and some habitations on its banks, since there are ruins of a mosque attributed to Alamgir (Aurangzeb), as well as the tombs of two Saiyids, Shakar Ganj Shah and Khatal-ud-din Shah, the former of whom is said to have been a contemporary and friend of Lal Shahbaz whose tomb is at Sehwan. There is an annual fair in his honour. The ruins occupy hilly ground over-looking the old bed of the river which is still quite traceable. Hindu bricks of the very large kind are found and after rain coins have been unearthed. They are barely recognizable as such and little appears to have been made of them. The road from Rohri passes over a bridge which was at one time assumed to be much older than it probably is. The Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey supposes that it may have been built about the same time as Alamgir's mosque. Two large stones, one of which bore a Persian inscription, were found in what appeared to be the bed of the river by Mr. B. B. Eastwick ("Allore and Rohri," *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, April 1843) which excited some interest; but it seems doubtful whether anything of the inscription has been deciphered correctly, except that Mir Muhammad Masum (who is mentioned in the account of Sukkur) ordered it to be cut in the year A.H. 1002. Besides the Shakarganj fair there is a fair held annually in September in honour of Kalka Mata, and attended by Hindus. Nothing is known of its origin.

Garhi Yasin, situated in 27° 54' North Latitude and 68° 33' East Longitude, is the headquarters of the Taluka of the same name. It is a Municipal town and had a population of 5,375 at the census of 1921. It contains the Mukhtarkar's Office, a Police Station, district bungalow, Muxafirkhana, School, Post Office and Dispensary. It is eight miles south-west of Shikarpur and carriages ply between the two places. The pressing of oil is carried on an extensive scale in the town.

Ghotki, situated in 28° 1' North Latitude and 69° 21' East Longitude, is the headquarters of the Ghotki Taluka, is a Municipal town and had a population of 3,536 at the

census of 1931. It is on the trunk road running from Rohri to Multan, has a station on the North-Western Railway, and contains a Mukhtiar-kar's Office, District and Public Works Department bungalows, Dispensary, School, Post Office, Police Station and Masafirkhana. It was founded about 1747 by Pir Musan Shah whose Masjid is the most conspicuous building of the place. It is constructed of burnt bricks and is quadrangular in shape, being 113 feet long by 65 feet broad, with an extensive courtyard in front and is surmounted by a cupola covered with glazed tiles. The interior is decorated with carved and painted wood work. This Masjid is one of the largest in Sind. Brass work, consisting of pipe bowls, boxes, rose water sprinklers, is a speciality of Ghotki. Wood carving and staining are also carried on here. Seven miles to the south-west lie the ruins of Mathelo, a fort and town said to have been founded by a Rajput named Amur about 1,400 years ago.

About two and a half miles from Rohri are the ruins of an ancient town known by this name. There is nothing to add to the description of it by Captain Kirky (quoted in the old Gazetteer) who visited the spot in 1855 and wrote as follows:—

"In excavating the great Nara Canal we occasionally came upon detached masses of brickwork, and at length, at a depth of about 10 feet below the surface of the ground, the foundations of a very large number of houses were laid bare. These foundations consisted of stone or of mingled stone and brick work and resembled those to be seen in the ruins of the city of Aror at the present day. Among these ruins were found a number of articles made of brick clay such as drinking cups, a Khuja, some water spouts and a large number of children's toys. It appears that the town was built on the extremity of a rocky hill, and that it has been gradually covered by the mud held in suspension by the flood waters of the Indus which even now flow over the spot. Indeed its burial ground which according to the common custom in this part of Sind, was high up upon the rocky hills, is still uncovered. Hakrah was the name of the lost river (see "A" Volume, page 3) and it is interesting to find it clinging to a town which was perhaps lost about the same time."

Khairpur (or Khairpur Mirs) founded about A.D. 1787 by Mir Sobrah Khan Talpur (see "A" Volume, page 117) has been ever since the official capital of the State. The following is the description of it given in the old Gazetteer forty years ago in the words of an account nearly forty years older, "Khairpur, the capital town of the territory belonging to His Highness Mir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, Latitude 27° 31' North and Longitude 68° 45' East is seated on the Mirwah canal and situated about fifteen miles east of the river Indus. It is distant about 17 miles south from Rohri, the main road from which town to Hyderabad runs through Khairpur. The town which is irregularly built, consists of a large collection of mud hovels, intermingled with a few houses of a better description. It is very filthy and owing to the excessive heat of the place and the deleterious influence of the stagnant marshes around it, is decidedly

unhealthy. The place covered with gaudy lacquered tiles of various hues, is situated in the midst of the bazars, and presents little worthy of notice." After what has been written about the recent progress of the Khairpur State in the "A" Volume it is scarcely necessary to say here that the above description is interesting chiefly by way of contrast. Apart from the effects of sanitation and good roads much has been done to beautify the capital of the State within the last twenty years, and it contains several buildings which are worthy of notice. The most conspicuous is the Faiz Mahal, a magnificent guest house situated in spacious grounds. There are also the high school with a boarding house attached, the Industrial school, the Giles Carpet Factory, a Hospital, Veterinary Dispensary and a new female hospital known as the Lady Willingdon Female Hospital. The lines of the Imperial Service Camel and Baggage Corps are very extensive. The trade of the town is however unimportant though it has some reputation for its dyeing works. The population at the census on 1921 was 15,740.

Though Khairpur is the official capital of the Khairpur State, the chiefs, who have clung to their simple Baluchi habits and their dislike to sleeping in any building more substantial than a landhi, have generally preferred to make their residence at Kot Diji about fifteen miles south of it. This small town is not a place of interest, except for the fort from which it takes its name. It consists of a number of separate fortified heights, connected by a loop-holed curtain, and was no doubt regarded at one time as a place of great strength; but it has long been abandoned as a fortress and it is now utilized as the Central State Prison. The heights on which it stands are a spur of the Rohri range of hills which break up here and expand considerably at their southern extremity.

Mirpur Mathelo, lying in 28° 1' North Latitude and 69° 35' East Longitude, is the headquarter station of the Taluka of the same name and is a small town which had a population of 1,642 at the census of 1921. It contains the Mukhtiar's Office, district bungalow, Police Lines and Musafirkhana. It has a Railway Station. It is believed to have been founded by Mir Musu Khan Talpur about A.D. 1739. Apart from its position as the headquarters of a taluka, the place is of no importance.

Pano Akil situated in 27° 51' North Latitude and 69° 9' East Longitude is the headquarters of the taluka of the same name and had a population of 1,089 at the census of 1921. It has a Railway Station and contains the Mukhtiar's Office, a bungalow, school and Police Lines.

Pir-jo-Goth twelve miles south of Rohri is situated in the Kingri Tapa of the Rohri Taluka, one of the enclaves of British territory in the Khairpur State. It is the residence of the *Pir Pogaro* (a turbaned pir) as he is commonly called, probably the most influential Pir in India, whose followers numbering over a lakh and scattered all over the Punjab and the Bombay Presidency include the Hurs. An account of these will be found at page 444 of the



"A" Volume. The village contains two *mazjids*, one being erected to the memory of Pir Aliqohar Shah.

#### Rohri

Rohri, or Lohri,  $27^{\circ} 41'$  North Latitude  $68^{\circ} 56'$  East Longitude, the headquarters of the taluka of that name is a Municipal town, which had a population of 11,378 at the census of 1921. It contains the Mukhtiarkar's Office, District Bungalow, Sub-Judge's Court, Resident Magistrate's Court, Anglo Vernacular and other schools, Police Lines, Dispensary and Municipal Office. It is a very important junction on the North-Western Railway and a large railway colony exists here. The town is situated on the left bank of the river Indus, on a rocky eminence of lime stone interspersed with flints, which is terminated abruptly on the western side by a precipice forty feet high rising from the bank of the river, which during the inundation attains a height here of about sixteen feet above its lowest level. On the northern side of the town is the mouth of the supply channel which runs into the Eastern Nara, described at page 323 of the "A" Volume. On the southern side the aspect of the whole place has been changed by the operations of the Railway Company, which has cleared a wide space for its yards by blasting the hills and filling up the hollows, obtaining at the same time immense quantities of good stone. When seen from Sukkur or Bukkur the town of Rohri has a most striking and pleasing appearance, the houses being lofty, frequently four or five stories high, with flat roofs surrounded with balustrades and standing boldly up on the river bank. But when the interior of the town is reached, the pleasing impression is somewhat dissipated, for the streets are in several parts very narrow and also very steep and the air is in consequence close. The interest of the town, lies mainly in its antiquities. To begin its history at the beginning we should have to go back to the stone age, for it is evident, from the quantity of flint cores and flakes found in the river bed at Rohri and on the surrounding hills (proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal 1875, page 134) by Lieutenant Twemlow, R.E., and afterwards by Mr. John Tate, that neolithic man had at one time a flourishing settlement at this place. Dr. Blanford pronounced these cores to be more carefully formed than any previously found in India and so far superior to all ordinary forms of the same material that they rather resembled those of obsidian which are found in Mexico and some other places. There is a wide gap between Neolithic man and the Arab invasion of Sind, at the time of which there was almost certainly no town on the present site which was not then on the course of any river. But when the Indus changed its course and made a passage for itself through the hills between the present Rohri and Sukkur, the two towns probably grew simultaneously on its right and left banks respectively under the protection of the fortress which soon occupied Bukkur (see account of Sukkur). From a very early period Rohri acquired a sacred character, which was enhanced when the Saiyids who had settled in Bukkur were removed by Shahbeg Arghun and compensated with land and privileges at Rohri. Its history as a sacred place can be gathered from a description of its principal shrines and relics. Seventy-three years ago, according to Thornton;

there were forty mosques in which prayers were still recited besides eighty in a ruinous condition. The first mosque in order of sanctity is a building about 25 feet square of mean appearance said to have been built about 1545 A.D. for the reception of the *War Mubarak*, a hair of the beard of the Prophet. According to one of the several current stories this precious relic was brought to Sind by one Abd-el-Baki the son-in-law of Sheikh Nazamuddin a descendant of Abu Bakar who settled in Rohri and concealed it for some time until its presence was revealed to a pious man of Bukkur. It is exhibited annually on the ninth day of *Zulhaj* the day on which at Mecca the principal ceremonies are celebrated in connection with the annual pilgrimage; but visitors may see it at other times. It is kept in a small, dark *adytum* out of which a minister brings it reverently and lays it on a carved bedstead on which two carpets have been spread. A green robed Saiyid superintendents, an attendant waves peacock's feathers over it, and the surrounding faithful cover their mouths and chant prayers or blessings in low tones. A dozen or more silken embroidered cloths are unfolded one after another, until an ark of gold, heavily jewelled is disclosed. It is a gift of Mir Ali Murad of Khairpur. At this stage the operator covers his profane hand with a white silk handkerchief and then takes out of the little box a tube of gold about three inches long studded with fourteen rows of rubies, from the end of which projects the Holy Hair, about a quarter of an inch of a light coloured bristle. Its appearance is greeted with a murmur of profound reverence. As the box is being enfolded again in its many coverings, some of the by-standers offer their rosaries to be rubbed against it.

The next most important of the sacred buildings is the Jama Masjid erected about 1583 by one Fatch Khan an officer of the Emperor Akbar. It is a heavy threedomed structure of red brick ornamented with good glazed tiles. It is near the *War Mubarak*. The conspicuous *Idgah* for public prayers at the *Id* festivals with its three domes and connecting curtain was built in 1593 A.D. Of the other mosques, one is striking on account of its size and the fort-like enclosure in which it stands. This is the Masjid of Mir Yakub Ali Shah situated about a quarter of a mile from the town. It is almost in ruins, but still has a quantity of glazed tiles adhering to it. It was built in A.D. 1677.

On one of the little hills that rise out of the river bank on the south there is a level platform on which are many carved gravestones like those on the Makli Hills at Tatta, with chain ornament and panels of Arabic quotations from the Koran. The whole space between the graves is paved and a flight of steps leads up to the platform from the south side. Enamelled tiled work is freely used on these tombs, most of which are dated from 1018 to 1301 A.H., that is between 1609 and 1883 A.D. The principal grave is that of Mir Kasim one of the Sabzwari Saiyids dated 1018 A.H. This was probably the grave that sanctified the place, and a lamp post and lamp are placed in front of it still, and it gives the name of Than Kasim Shah to the hill. But a name by which it is more generally known is the hill of the seven Virgins from the building on the south side called *Sathhain*, which consists of a row of shallow rooms,

connected by a long passage cut partly out of the rock and ornamented externally with coloured tiles. These cells are said to have been occupied by seven virgins, who had taken a vow never to look upon the face of man. Sir Richard Burton, however, maintains that this derivation is wrong, ignorant people having perverted *Sati-na-jo-Than* or seat of the Satis (i.e., celibate women) into something which means seven.

Opposite Rohri is a small island of which about half an acre remains above water at the height of the inundation. This has been enclosed with a wall and contains a shrine to which Mussalmans and Hindus come together in thousands from all parts of Sind in March and April, the former to honour Khwaja Khizr and the latter Jind Pir. The Mussalman legend, the details of which vary in different accounts, is that a Delhi merchant by name Shah Hussein was with his daughter travelling down the Indus by boat on his way to Mecca. On his arrival at the City of Aror, Dafaraj the Hindu king of that country, who had heard of the great beauty of Shah Hussein's daughter, demanded her in marriage; but he met with a refusal on the plea that it was impossible for the daughter of a follower of the Prophet to wed a Hindu. Not content with this reply, the king determined to carry her off by force, but on the girl offering up prayers to Khwaja Khizr, the Spirit of the water, she was answered by the saint who directed her father to unloose the boat. As soon as this was done, the course of the Indus changed and the stream began to flow towards Rohri whither also the boat was carried off in safety. In gratitude for this miraculous deliverance Shah Hussein resolved to erect a shrine in honour of the saint who had thus befriended them, and in answer to his prayer he was directed to carry out his purpose on a small island a little to the north of Bukkur; and here the father built a mosque and tomb, which in after years was enlarged by wealthy votaries who are said to have covered the door of the original tomb with sheets of silver.

The Hindu identify Khwaja Khizr as Jind Pir (properly Zinda Pir), i.e., the living Pir who is no other than the incarnation of the river Indus, elsewhere called Uderolal, Darya Shah, etc., to whom they burn a light. The central building with the silver doors, be it tomb, temple or cenotaph, contains a niche which is the seat of the saint and above which a slab of stone clumsily built into the wall bears a Persian inscription which has been translated thus:

"When this Court was raised, be it known. That the waters of Khizr surrounded it; Khizr wrote this in pleasing verse."

The date is found from the *Court of the High One*. The last words, *Dargah-i-Ali*, give the date 341 which corresponds to A.D. 952. The Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey does not believe that the slab originally belonged to the present building which looks quite modern. But whether it did or not, the inscription on it, a cast of which has been examined at the British Museum, is undoubtedly ante-dated. Its style and characters can hardly belong to a much earlier date than the seventeenth century. To the south-west of the shrine is a ruined brick *masjid* with an inscription which gives the date 1011 (A.D. 1602). The best



of the whole congeries is the imposing gateway of the enclosure which is decorated with tile work, some of it old and good. The possession of the shrine had for long been a subject of contention between Hindus and Muhammadans. The matter was settled about twenty years ago when the Hindus abandoned their claim and set up a shrine of their own to Jinda Pir on the Sukkur bank of the river.

Shikarpur, situated in 27° 57' North Latitude and 68° 40' East Longitude, is a municipal town with a population of 55,500 persons at the census of 1921. It has had a short but remarkable history. Founded in 1617 A.D. by the Daudpotras, to celebrate a signal victory over the Mahars of Lakhri (A Volume, page 107) it continued for a century or more to be a bone of contention between the Daudpotras and Kalhoras, until Ahmed Shah Durani made it a part of the Sibi Province under an Afghan Governor. This arrangement was very favourable to the Afghan trade which came down the Bolan Pass, and Shikarpur soon attracted the Bannias who have made it famous. They were not only traders, but farmers of revenue under the Afghans and by exacting exorbitant interest on loans, public and private according to Masson, they amassed immense wealth. Their standard of commercial integrity was so high that it gave their bills the value of cash in every part of India and Central and Western Asia from Astrakhan to Calcutta. After the Talpurs got possession of Shikarpur in 1824, its trade suffered considerably from the political distractions in Afghanistan and from actual invasion; but ten years later the population was believed to be 30,000 and Postans reckoned it at 22,000 in 1841. Two-thirds were Mussalmans who were engaged in agriculture and handicrafts such as silk dyeing and weaving for which the town was famous. The Saiyids and Mulas numbered 433 and there were also about 1,000 Afghans. The Hindus were traders and possessed 900 shops for the sale of grain, cotton, cloth, drugs, metals, silk, enamels, perfumes, ivory, fruits, vegetables and milk. After the British conquest Shikarpur was made the headquarters of a District and also a military station, and its population rapidly increased. But it was found to be insufferably hot and unhealthy. The troops were withdrawn in 1861. Apart from considerations of health the existence of a large garrison on the frontier at Jacobabad made their retention unnecessary. In 1883 the headquarters of the district were transferred to Sukkur, the name of the district was changed in 1901, and finally with the removal of the prison in 1906 and of the Civil Hospital in 1909, the last traces of Shikarpur as the district headquarters disappeared. Sukkur had also for a long time been sucking away its trade, and when the railway was extended into Baluchistan, kafilas ceased to come down the Bolan in numbers and Shikarpur became superfluous. It is still a town of some commercial importance, but only because so many men who control the trade of Central Asia with India have their homes there and cling to the place. It still has some reputation for superior embroidery on silk and is considered the best place in Sind in which to buy pearls and gems.

Perhaps the best way to describe the vestiges of past prosperity of Shikarpur will be to take an account of it, as it was forty years ago from

the old Gazetteer. "It is distant about 18 miles west from the nearest point of the Indus in a country so low and level that by means of canals from that river, it is during the inundation season extensively flooded. The town is in fact only 194 feet above mean sea level. The soil in the immediate vicinity of the town is so rich as to require no manure, producing in return for culture and irrigation very heavy crops. The numerous gardens in and around the City yield in abundance dates, mangoes, oranges, mulberries and other fruits." "The chief public buildings in Shikarpur are the Collector's Office situated within an extensive enclosure (it is very large and commodious and is by far the finest building in the place); the Charitable Dispensary supported by the Municipality, the Jail containing barrack accommodation for about 800 prisoners, besides a hospital for 70 patients; a civil and police hospital in one and the same building; a Municipal Hall, disbursing post office, travellers' bungalow, Anglo-Vernacular School, *serai* for Afghan *kafilas* and a dharamsala. The European quarter is situate to the east of the City and possesses several large bungalows surrounded by extensive gardens." "The old cantonments which were to the east of the City and not included in Municipal limits still remain and cover a large area but many of the bungalows of the European officers are in a very ruinous condition." The Gazetteer then quotes a description of the City as it was in 1841 by Captain Postans. "It is an ill-built dirty town with its wall in a state of dilapidation and decay, the consequence of the total neglect and a pathy of the chiefs of these countries to the improvement of their possessions." "The houses in Shikarpur are built of unburnt brick and are upper roomed, some of those belonging to the wealthier *Shaukars* being of respectable size and convenient. The streets are narrow, confined and dirty in the extreme. The great bazar which is the centre of all the trade and banking transactions for which Shikarpur is celebrated, extends for a distance of 800 yards running immediately through the centre of the City. It is in common with the bazars of all towns in Sind, protected from the oppressive heat by mats stretched across from the houses on either side. This, although it imparts an appearance of coolness, occasions by the stagnation of the air an insufferably close and evidently unwholesome atmosphere, evinced in the sickly appearance of those who pass nearly the whole of their time in the shops and counting houses. This bazar is generally thronged with people and though there is little display of merchandise the place has an air of bustle and importance which it merits. The walls of Shikarpur also of unburnt brick have been allowed to remain so totally without repairs that they no longer deserve the name of a protection to the City. They enclose a space of 3,800 yards in circumference. There are eight gates. The suburbs of Shikarpur are very extensive, and a great proportion of the population calculated as belonging to the City reside outside, particularly the Mussalman and working classes. With the exception of one tolerable *Masjid* on the southern side, Shikarpur possesses no building of any importance." The Gazetteer goes on to describe the hollows filled with water and the mounds of rubbish that used to lie about the City and adds "Since the establishment however of the Municipality much has been done to remedy

this state of things. The hollows have been partly filled in, the mounds and a portion of the walls razed, while good roads lined on either side with large trees have been made in and about the town. The Stewart Gunj Market so called after a popular Collector and Magistrate of that name which is a continuation of the old bazar is not only very commodious and serviceable, but has greatly contributed to improve the appearance of the City. The great bazar has been roofed in by the Municipality and numerous wells (130) and tanks for providing good drinking have been constructed at Municipal expense. To the east of the town are three large tanks known as Saryar Khan's Gillespie and the Hazari tanks."

Most of the modern institutions of the town, e.g., the schools, hospitals, etc., and its road and other communications have already been described in previous chapters. There is therefore little to add about its present appearance. The improvement in this respect has been continuous and fine gardens are to be seen everywhere. The banks of the Sind canal are lined with these, and in many of them spacious bungalows have been built. Two fairs are held annually at Lakh Dar on this canal, one called "Naoraza" which lasts for nine days in July and the other called "Chaliho" in August. Few traces of the old cantonment remain. One is the European cemetery opened in 1851. Another, the old Collector's bungalow, has been converted into a Circuit House. The Horse Show which used to be held every year has been abandoned.

The supply of Electrical current at Shikarpur was introduced for the first time in August 1924 by the Shikarpur Electric Supply Co., Limited.

The idea of the introduction at Shikarpur originated with Mr. Murlidhar J. Punjabi, the President of the Shikarpur Municipality, shortly after his return from England in the year 1919. The Company is now in a very sound and flourishing condition so much so that with a beginning of only 198 consumers and 300 Municipal public lights, the number now reached is 680 consumers with 400 public lights and also with the commencing income of Rs. 24,400 to something reaching the neighbourhood of Rs. 75,000 in the current year with a steady prospect of growth both in numbers and income.

The Company is housed in a plot of land secured from the local Municipality on a Malkana for a lease of 49 years. The Company has erected its Offices and also the Power House in the said land costing about Rs. 25,000. In the power House are located two sets of Mirreless Oil Engines of 150 B. H. P. each (English make) direct coupled with 100 K. W. alternators of the same make supplied by an English Electric Company. There is also a fine iron Clad Switch Board of the same capacity manufactured by the same English Company and there is enough room all round for further extension with the further development and progress.

By this time the Company has a nett work of arial lines of twenty miles of high and low tension and has about two miles of under ground cables and there is evergrowing demand for further extension. These



alone have by this time cost the Company 1½ lacs. The Company has further two well built substations fitted with English Company's Switch gear and transformers where the energy steps down from 2,200 to 400 volts.

The Company is supplying the Energy to the town of Shikarpur by two main high tension overhead Feeders of 500 K. W. capacity situate at Stuart Ganj and Lakhigate. This Energy is supplied to the consumers at the pressure of 230 volts low tension with 3 phase 50 cycle alternating current. There is an arrangement of Cooling Tower in the Power House of the capacity of 5,000 gallons of water in over head Tanks with two Centrifugal pumps driven by 7 B. H. P. Motors.

7. Among the Consumers of the Company 15 Consumers of Energy for motive purposes roughly estimated at about 140 B. H. P. and they are working on Chaff Cutters, Printing Presses, Flour Mills, Metal Polishers, Pumping Machines and two also on Municipal Swage Pumps.

Sukkur, the headquarters town of the District, is situated in 27° 42' north Latitude and 68° 54' east Longitude and had a population of 42,759 at the census of 1921 of whom 16,329 were Mussalmans, 25,268 Hindus and 502 Christians. It consists of two towns. Old and New Sukkur, separated from one another by the railway embankment. New Sukkur is built about a cluster of low hills which are a continuation of the chain that runs from Rohri, on the opposite bank of the Indus, southward for nearly fifty miles. The island fortress of Bukkur in midstream between Sukkur and Rohri is a link of that chain. It appears that some time about the middle of the eighth century the Indus forsaking its old bed and leaving the ancient Hindu Capital of Aror to desolation cut a passage for itself through the range at this point; but the solid flinty mass of Bukkur resisted erosion and standing out of the rushing waters at once became a strategic point of the utmost importance to the rulers of the surrounding country. How soon Bukkur became an island or for how long it stood out as a peninsular from the Sukkur shore is not known. But as the similarity of the two names implies, the physical connection of Bukkur and Sukkur must always have been very close. Even now the channel between the 2 is only a hundred yards wide and as late as 1903 it dried up for a short time in the cold season. Bukkur must have been fortified and garrisoned at a very early date, for Shiekh Abu Turab, the Arab whose tomb near Gujo in the Mirpur Sakro taluka of Karachi district is said to bear the date 171 A.H. (787 A.D.) is reported to have distinguished himself by taking it. It figures prominently in the subsequent history of Sind down to the time of the British conquest. Simultaneously with Bukkur, Sukkur must have grown up under its protection though as a mere appendage of Bukkur it did not attract the notice of history. But when Shah beg Arghun decided to make Bukkur his capital, he fortified it strongly and turned out the miscellaneous population who had settled in it. Among these were a number of Saiyids who proceeded to settle on

both banks of the river. From that time both Sukkur and Rohri began to rise to importance. When all Sind west of the Indus came under Nadir Shah, Bukkur and Sukkur were included and no doubt shared in the prosperity that accrued to Shikarpur from the Afghan connection and the trade through the Bolan pass. The circumstances under which Sukkur came into the hands of the Talpurs are not known. This event must have happened between 1809 and 1824 in which year the talpurs secured Shikarpur. In 1839 British troops were sent to Sukkur, Mir Rustom of Khairpur who had entered into a treaty to assist the British Army on its way through Sind to Afghanistan having allowed it to be used as a base. In 1842 the town together with Karachi, Tatta and Rohri were made over to the British Government in perpetuity.

A description of Sukkur at this time has been left by the Reverend T. N. Allen who accompanied a detachment of troops. He found almost every rock crowned with an officer's house built of sun-dried bricks and flat roofed except where the centre was formed by the dome of a tomb. The best buildings were the shops of Parsi merchants and the houses of conductors in the Commissariat Department. "These," he remarks, "are flourishing men if we may judge by the portliness of their persons or the gorgeous trappings of their wives and children as well as from their riding the best horses and inhabiting the most convenient houses of any persons at the station." Old Sukkur was little else than a heap of ruins though it began to show signs of reviving with the advent of the British Armies. The troops appeared to have been quartered principally in Bukkur which was full of the "tools and machinery of the ordnance workshops, forges and anvils, carpenters benches, lathes, etc., erected among the crumbling ruins." All this activity led to a great influx of banias and traders of every kind who opened shops along the bank of the river and when the annexation of Sind gave promise of being permanent, built themselves houses below the hills. Thus New Sukkur grew up. Barracks were built for the soldiers between Old and New Sukkur, but in 1845 a terrible form of "jungle" fever broke out among the 78th Highlanders just returned from the expedition to the Kachhi hills and five hundred men, women and children were carried off in about six weeks.

Sir Charles Napier thereupon abandoned Sukkur as a military station. As a mart it continued to prosper and was soon reported to have attracted all the trade of Shikarpur. It received a great impulse from the opening of the railway lines from Karachi to Kotri and from Multan to Lahore, for it then became the chief port of call between Kotri and Multan for the steamers of the Indus Flotilla. Before 1860 stone "ghats" had been built all along the shore to facilitate the landing and shipping of goods. The opening of the lines from Kotri to Sukkur and from Rohri to Khanpur completed in 1878, and the abolition of the Flotilla, however reduced the importance of Sukkur to some extent, and with the opening of the Lansdowne Bridge in 1889 and the establishment of through railway communication between Sind and the Punjab, its importance still further diminished. It is, however, still next to Karachi, the biggest centre of trade in Sind. In 1883 Sukkur became

the headquarters of the District instead of Shikarpur, and since that time the public offices have been gradually transferred to it.

In appearance Sukkur is a place of contrasts. As seen from the railway station it resembles a vast quarry. The little plain in which the station stands with its sheds and sidings and other adjuncts is bounded by a semi-circle of lime stone hills quarried in many places and in none tinged with the faintest blush of colour, but crowned everywhere with dull grey quadrilateral edifices on the flat tops of which stand parallel rows of pillars bearing light roofs. Behind them the tall sugar-loaf tower of Mir Masum stands up against the sky. White roads giving off a strong glare slope up the faces of the hills to a plateau where the Civil station appears clean and trim, though frequently diversified with ruined tombs. A certain amount of vegetation is possible, thanks to the water works, and a few gardens are visible. As soon as the top of the ridge on the further side of this plateau is reached and one descends the other side, all the *prima facie* repulsiveness of Sukkur is redeemed. The river nine hundred yards from bank to bank and fringed on the distant shore with miles of palm groves, the island fortress, the towering iron work of the Bridge strongly recalling the Fort bridge, and the many storeyed houses of Rohri, piled one on another beyond it, make up a picture of striking beauty. The Sukkur foreshore of the river is all faced with stone piers, steps and bathing ghats at which cargo boats load and unload. Piles of indigo and hillocks of wheat lie in the shade of spreading banian trees and beyond them are the yards where country boats are built. The whole length of the bunder is one of steady activity. Behind the shops and warehouses which face the shore lies the new town curling round the hills with its high flat-topped houses packed close together. Beyond it on the western extremity of the town is the suburb of Adamshah, where the railway workshops are situated and a large railway colony is established. Still further to the west the Sukkur Barrage Township has been built; besides offices it contains two bungalows for Superintending Engineer, for Executive Engineer and for Assistant Engineer.

\*In 1923 three miles downstream of Sukkur was begun the construction of the Lloyd Barrage and the Canals which will take off just above it. This is one of the biggest irrigation Schemes in the world. The inauguration ceremony was performed on 24th October 1923 by His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, the Governor of Bombay, after whom the Barrage has been named.

Close to the site of the work on both banks of the Indus are situated the Barrage townships. The township on the Right Bank is the main one and therein are located the residential Bungalows for officers and quarters for most of the Subordinates with headquarters at Sukkur. The requisite office accommodation for the above staff has also been provided therein. The Rohri township is a subsidiary one containing residential and office accommodation for the staff whose residence on that bank throughout the construction of the Barrage Scheme is considered essential. Both townships are provided with Electric light, water



supply, and sanitation arrangements, roads, recreation grounds markets, hospitals, etc. Most of the labour employed continuously on the works is also provided with quarters on both banks.

Quarries for supplying the requisite kinds of stone, both rubble and blocks have been opened on either bank with their own plant, workshops, stores, dispensaries, water supply arrangements and housing accommodation for staff and labour.

These quarries and the North Western Railway line at Sukkur and Janvri are connected to the works—area on either bank by Broad Gauge tracks; and in the works—area itself is a net-work of Broad Gauge lines (total length 40 miles) the whole laid and worked by the Barrage Administration. Two wharves, one on either bank, have been constructed on the edge of the Indus and connected by railway to the works—area to facilitate the loading of materials on barges required for work in the river.

Each bank has also a well equipped workshop with a foundry and also a high service fuel oil and water supply arrangements.

A large electric generating station has been erected on the Right Bank for supply of Power over the whole area including the left bank to which it is transmitted by means of a duplicate submarine cable. The lighting of Bungalows, buildings and works, the working of land and floating cranes, concrete block yards, air compressors, Stone Dressing Shops, pumping plant, workshops, etc., are all done by this means.

For the work of the foundations in the river, two large suction dredgers have been purchased.

Besides the above three Paddle Steamers, four launches and a fleet of barges have been purchased and are in use daily.

The head works for the construction of which all the above plant is being used are already described at Page

Old Sukkur is beyond the railway a mile to the north-east and contains many substantial houses. Its most prominent feature is the blue dome of the tomb of Khair-ud-din.

The principal public buildings in Sukkur are the Collector's Kacheri, the District Court, the Prison, the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches, a large Travellers' bungalow, the Railway Institute, the Civil Hospital and several schools, besides various important buildings erected in connection with the Sukkur Barrage. Some account has already been given of the prison, hospital and schools. The English Church (St. Saviour's) which was completed in 1881 is very small, but sufficient for the requirements of the place. There is nothing of interest in it beyond a mural tablet to the memory of "David Ramsay, 6th Son of Major-General the Honourable John Ramsay, and late Lieutenant, 37th Regiment, Bengal N. I., who died March 1839, during the expedition to Afghanistan, aged 27". The organ in this church is said to have been built by Mr. F. F. Robertson who superintended the erection of the Lansdowne Bridge. The Roman Catholic Church is a plain building. Its foundation was laid

in 1885 and the cost (Rs. 5,000) was met by subscriptions and donations. The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society has had a station at Sukkur since 1888 and maintains some girls' schools and a female hospital known as the Alexandra Female Hospital. There is one Masonic Lodge in Sukkur known as the Sukkur Lodge. It occupies a building of its own between the Roman Catholic Church and the station. The Municipal Office stands on the ridge overlooking the river and contains the station library. This building was used as a signal station in the days of the Indus River Flotilla. The Municipality maintains three markets, two in New Sukkur and one in Old Sukkur and five small gardens.

The most conspicuous feature of the municipal enterprise for the town is the water works. They were first made in the year 1893 and consisted of a clear water gallery. Two Worthington pumps to raise water and a service reservoir on the top of the hill called Edinborough Castle and distributing mains.

A tunnel was dug in the bed of the river and about 10 feet below it 300 feet in length to collect clear water silt being retained in the sandy siltum above. A well is dug at the mouth of this tunnel which serves as an intake tower for suction main.

As there are Military objections to a building in this area pump house had to be erected about 200 feet below the Landsdowns Bridge.

Service Reservoir consists of two masonry reservoirs 55' x 32' and 20 feet deep and above them are placed two steel tanks called high service reservoirs. The latter serves as separate service for the houses on the hills while the former feeds the system of supply mains running in a net work through the rest of the town. These works cost the Municipality Rs. 3,73,734.

The town of Sukkur has developed beyond the expectation of those then responsible for getting up the abovementioned plant for within 20 years of the inauguration of this scheme a general deficiency of water supply was noticed traceable in the first instance to the low capacity of pumping engines and also to that of the supply mains.

Till by the year 1920 when the work of the present improvements was commenced the old engines with a pumping capacity of about 30,000 gallons per hour were found to meet the demand but half way. A battery of five mechanical lifters after the patent of Messrs. Patterson and Company, Ltd., has been installed with the necessary accompaniments of coagulating and settling tanks and arrangements for alum and chlorination of the water were completed by July of the year 1923.

Two new bigger pumps of the old Worthington triple expansion type are added each with a pumping capacity of about 68,000 gallons per hour and two centrifugal pumps direct coupled to high speed engine do the pumping of raw river water for the settling tanks.

These extensions have cost in all Rs. 5,67,757. Although this improvement of head works has made possible supply for longer time daily yet on account of the service main being deficient proper pressure cannot be

maintained in the consumers house pipes. Estimates and plans have been prepared and the work is delayed only due to paucity of funds.

Electricity Power House is one other instance of Sukkur Municipal adventures in the interest of public. It was in the year 1919 that Electrical Engineer to the Government was approached to advise the Municipality in this direction. Estimates were framed by that officer and the work was entrusted to Messrs. Turner Hoare and Company in the year 1920 on a contract of Rs. 2,35,097-5-4 for Power House consisting of two belt driven sets one of 75 K.W. and the other 50 K.W. and 13 miles of overhead construction. A dispute arose over certain questions and the plant was finally taken over after paying in additional Rs. 94,015-5-4 to the Company on 8th March 1923. Current is generated at 240 volts. This power was found to the consumers at about 220 volts. This power was found insufficient within two years of its running and the Municipality has added two more direct coupled sets one of 33 K.W. and the other of 166 K.W. capacity power with Rusten Engine and Metropolitan Vickers Dianomo and the latter of Mirrless Diesel Engine and Siemens Schuckert Dianomo of 220, 440 volts. The first costs the Municipality Rs. 15,887-14-9 and the latter Rs. 75,400-11-9. Power House had to be extended to accommodate these additional sets and the extension has cost Rs. 7,739-11-3. For economy of cooling water, a Cooling Water System at a cost of Rs. 8,929-7-6 was introduced in the year 1926, with an overhead tank 32' above ground level to which water after being cooled is pumped by centrifugal electric pumps.

As the consumers are constantly on the increase several improvements in the distribution and supply including Three-Wire System are called for. The former is being introduced at a cost of about Rs. 24,000 and to effect the latter 50 K.W. Set is going to be replaced by a 166 K.W. Set. The engine shall be the exact duplicate of the similar set already working and order for generator and switch board extension is given to Messrs. Metropolitan Vickers Company. Electricity has supplied a much felt want of the Sukkur Town particularly during Summer when the temperature rises to 1,200 and over. It has also improved the general appearance of roads on account of better lighting during nights. It may prove to be a valuable asset to the Municipality in the years to come.

There are three antiquities of Sukkur deserving of mention, the tomb of Adam Shah, the tomb of Khair-ud-din and the Tower or Minaret of Mir Massum.

The conspicuous white tomb of Adam Shah crowning a small hill to the west has no architectural attractions, but is historically interesting. Adam Shah was the first of the Kalhoras who rose to notoriety (see "A" Volume, page 109). He had contrived to get a Zamindari in the parganah of Chanduka (Larkana), but afterwards went to Multan where he gathered a great host of disciples and became a power. He was a turbulent character and getting into conflict with the ruler, was killed and so became a martyr. His disciples brought his body to Sukkur and buried it where the tomb is. The hill



has been taken possession of by the military authorities and is not open to the public.

The blue dome in Old Sukkur already mentioned is the tomb of Shah Khair-ud-din of whose life and doings there is a manuscript account in the possession of the Kazi of Sukkur. He was born in the year 1492 A.D. and spent his youth in the study of religion at Bagdad. Afterwards he travelled and spent some time at Bulri in lower Sind, but finally he settled in Sukkur where he remained until his death. He became the founder of a spiritual dynasty, and one of his successors on the throne built him a mausoleum in the year A.D. 1760. The manuscript says that it was decorated with coloured tiles on the outside and white and green ones inside; but from a report of the Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey it appears that much of the outside work at least was renovated less than forty years ago with tiles of very poor quality.

The most conspicuous object in Sukkur is the Minaret of Mir Masum. It was built by Mir Muhammad Masum, a famous Saiyid. Soldier and the author of the History of Sind (see "A" Volume, page 482) whom the Emperor Akbar appointed Nawab of Sukkur giving him large jagirs in the surrounding country. The monument is an unshapely, more or less conical, tower built of red bricks slightly off the perpendicular and surmounted by a dome to which an internal staircase worn very smooth gives access. It is 84 feet in circumference at the base and about 100 feet high, so that a magnificent view of the surrounding country can be had from the top. It has been disfigured by an iron cage presumably for the protection of persons bent on committing suicide. An oblong stone over the door bears this inscription in Persian characters:—

"The Minar of Nami (this was the *nom-de-plume* assumed by Mir Masum) gives a view of the world." This spells 1002 which is equivalent to A.D. 1593, but the structure is said to have been completed fourteen years later by Mir Masum's son. Near the Minaret are the tombs of the holy man and his father, family and disciples, under canopies resting on fantastic stone pillars covered with Persian writing and a domed octagon decorated internally with coloured tiles which Sir R. Burton calls a place for prayer meetings.

There are several other buildings associated with the name of Mir Masum. A mosque and rest house on the bank of the river below the new reservoir which have been fitted with doors and windows and turned into a residence, bear an inscription saying that he built them as a place of prayer and rest for Muslims and cursing anyone who should bury a body within them. In Old Sukkur there is a *Jama Masjid* said to have been built by Saiyid Mir Safai, Mir Masum's father. Among the many ruins that lie scattered about, there are some that would be interesting if we knew more about them. On the plain lying south-west of the Collector's bungalow there is a group of which the principal is called the tomb of Mir Abdul Baki Purani. In two of these there are still

large blocks of tile work which according to the Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey differs entirely both in design and combination of tints from that which is seen on the Makli hills or elsewhere in Sind.

The position of Bukkur has already been described. It is a rock of lime stone oval in shape, eight hundred yards long by three hundred wide and about twenty-five feet in height. Its insular position made it a place of considerable importance, and the power that was at the time in the ascendant always secured its possession. It has been held by the Moghul Emperors, the Kalhoras, the Afghans and the Talpurs. In 1839 Mir Khan handed it over to the British. In this connection an apocryphal story is commonly told, to which Sir R. Burton has helped to give currency. His words may be quoted. "It came into our hands by a peculiar exercise of diplomatic head work. In a separate treaty dated December 24th, 1838, with the Talpur Amirs of Khairpur a significant clause had been introduced by those crafty barbarians, stipulating that the gentlemen with white faces should not appropriate to themselves any of the forts on either side of the Indus. Thereupon the "British Talleyrand" (Sir Charles Napier) conscientiously remarking, it is curious how cunning people outwit themselves, laid violent hands on Bukkur, considering it neutral ground *in, not on, the River*". The treaty referred to expressly provides that if the Governor General in time of war should wish to occupy the fortress of Bukkur as a depot for treasure and munitions, the Amir shall not object to it, and it was followed by an exceedingly friendly letter from Lord Auckland to the Mir of Khairpur assuring him that the plain meaning and purpose of the words was that the British should avail themselves of the fort of Bukkur "only during actual war and periods of preparing for war like the present". It was in this way that the British were in occupation of Bukkur at the time of the battle of Miani. Afterwards an enormous amount of money was spent on the place. Sir R. Burton says that the fortifications were repaired at a cost of Rs. 30,000 as a refuge for the destitute in the days of the mutiny. It is certain that an Arsenal and barracks were built there. The former was abandoned and the latter converted for some time into a jail and later abandoned as such.

Upstream, above Bukkur is the famous shrine of Khwaja Khizr which has already been described. To the west of it are two small islets called Sadh Belo and Din Belo. The former is the seat of a Hindu hereditary Sadhu who daily feeds fifty followers "in turbans of their own hair". Burton says that he came after the British conquest. He is held in the highest respect throughout Sind.

Ubauro, 28° 10' North Latitude and 39° 46' East Longitude, is the headquarter station of the Ubauro Taluka. It is a small town and had a population of 1,716 persons at the census of 1921. It contains the Mukhtiar's Office, a District Bungalow, Police Lines, Musafirihana, school and dispensary. There is an ancient masjid said to have been erected by one Sheikh

Muhammad as early as H. 960 (A.D. 1552). The town itself dates from a much earlier period having been founded, it is supposed, about A.D. 987, by an ancestor of Sheikh Muhammad.

Five miles south of Reti station, in the Ubauro Taluka, there is a mass of ruins standing in a barren plain, which is known by the name of Vijoot. Little is known about the history of the place, but enough has been found in the ruins to prove that it was an important Hindu town and to justify the expectation that it would repay investigation. During the construction of the Indus valley railway these ruins were resorted to as a quarry for ballast, and about 15,000 cubic feet of brick work are estimated to have been removed for the purpose. The workmen employed found many valuables; one man was found with  $11\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of gold in rough ingots. Coins, beads, broken pottery and other things were collected, similar to those found among the ruins of Brahmanabad.



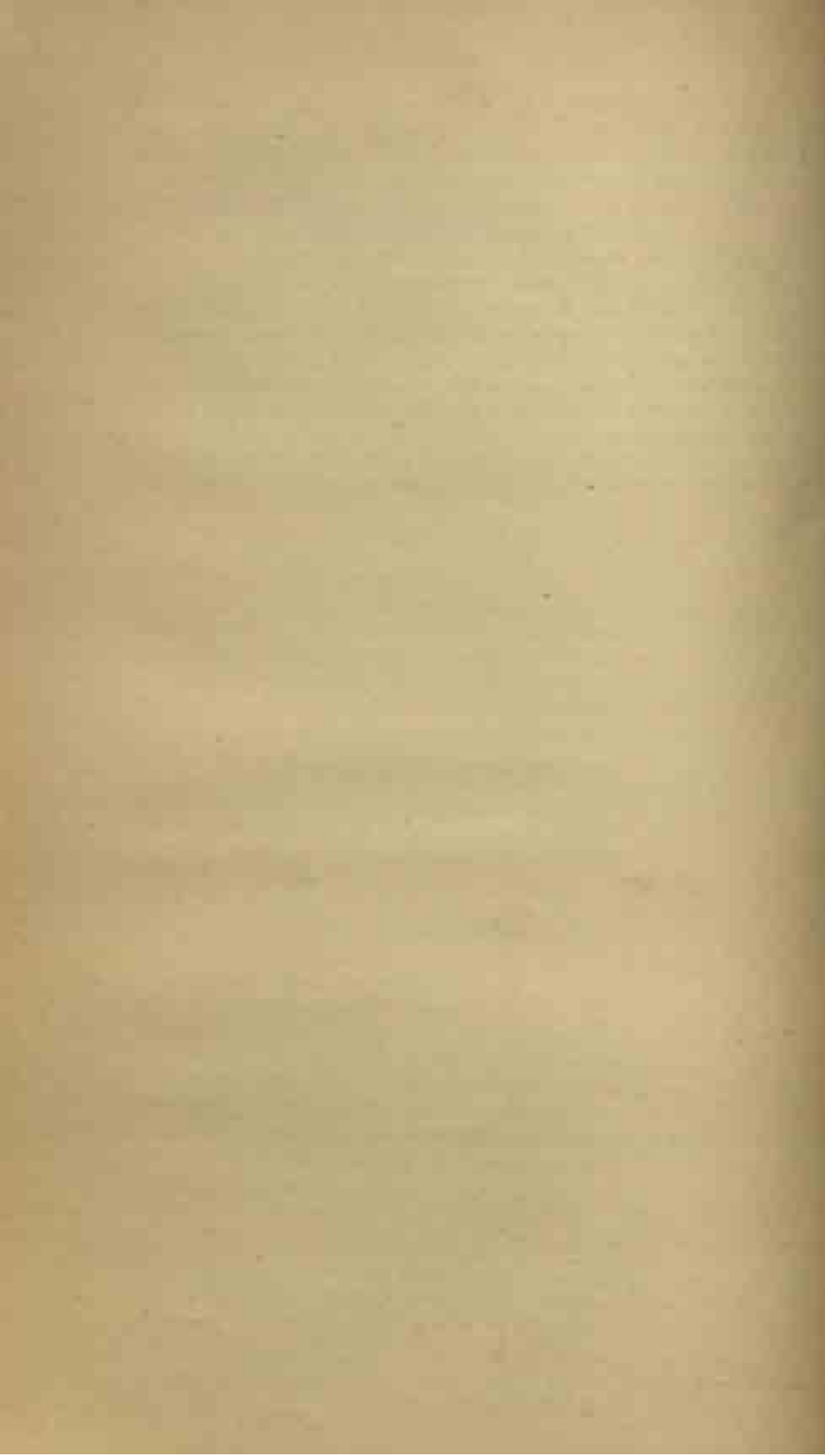


TABLE I.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population in 1921.			
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Urban.
Ukuru ..	402	..	91	89,604	20,234	16,296	..
Mirpur Mathani ..	1,004	..	99	89,607	21,299	17,078	..
Pano Akli ..	392	..	84	41,028	22,902	18,326	..
Ghodki ..	342	1	84	41,084	23,012	18,099	2,526
Kohal ..	1,029	1	83	77,219	42,759	34,592	11,379
Bukkar ..	272	1	81	98,868	56,296	42,572	42,739
Staksapur ..	504	1	84	111,979	61,546	47,432	55,002
Gardhyani ..	402	1	89	67,243	34,292	28,971	6,325
Total ..	5,012	5	684	510,202	252,908	217,900	112,561

Taluka.	Population in 1921—rural.	Number of occupied houses.	Number of persons per square mile.	Population in 1911.		
	Rural.			Total.	Males.	Females.
Ukuru ..	36,831	7,079	89	44,504	24,432	22,121
Mirpur Mathani ..	38,687	9,574	24	51,352	28,292	25,099
Pano Akli ..	41,036	8,140	108	45,291	24,666	20,425
Ghodki ..	36,148	9,274	122	46,087	25,209	20,779
Kohal ..	45,005	11,619	47	97,492	47,803	49,689
Bukkar ..	56,029	20,199	102	102,308	57,901	44,506
Staksapur ..	37,667	22,232	226	119,614	64,231	55,580
Gardhyani ..	56,138	11,614	138	79,892	40,299	39,592
Total ..	306,741	102,414	91	672,912	312,551	390,269

Note.—The figures in columns 2 to 4 are those shown in the Census of 1921.

## TABLE II—RAINFALL.

*Part A—By months (at Sukkur).*

Month.	Rainfall.											
	Normal mean.											
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.				
January ..	0	35	0	40	0	8	..	0	14			
February ..	0	35	0	40	0	30	..	0	1			
March ..	0	35	0	30	..	..	0	10	0	0		
April ..	0	15	..	..	0	47	..	..	0	44		
May ..	0	09	0	13	..	0	3	0	7	0	1	
June ..	0	30	..	..	0	7	..	..	..	..	..	
July ..	1	00	0	18	1	20	..	..	..	0	40	
August ..	1	05	1	47	2	40	..	..	0	75	..	
September ..	0	15	..	..	0	5	..	..	..	..	..	
October ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
November ..	0	12	..	..	..	..	..	0	7	..	..	
December ..	0	18	..	..	0	20	..	..	0	40	..	
Total ..	4	40	2	04	0	16	0	23	1	70	1	00

Month.	Rainfall.							
	Normal mean.							
	1901	1902	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	
January	..	0 8	0 30	0 25	..	0 4	1 24	
February	..	..	0 3	0 44	1 75	0 32	..	
March	..	0 0	1 57	0 10	0 00	0 13	..	
April	..	0 22	..	..	..	0 00	0 2	
May	1 20	0 15	..	..	..	..	..	
June	2 04	..	..	..	..	0 45	..	
July	..	2 40	..	..	..	0 5	0 71	
August	0 38	..	..	..	2 44	1 3	1 20	
September	0 43	..	..	..	..	..	..	
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
December	..	..	0 15	0 6	..	..	..	
Total	4 77	3 00	2 27	1 15	5 80	2 79	3 27	

Average for over 40 years.

TABLE II—RAINFALL.—*contd.**Part A—By months (at Sukkur)—contd.*

Month.			Rainfall.								
			1908		1910		1911		1912		
			In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	
January	..	..	..	0.2	4.0	0.8	0.23	..	..	..	..
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.59	0.50	..	..
March	..	..	..	0.2	..	0.54	..	0.19	..	..	0.80
April	..	..	..	0.23	..	..	0.8	..	..	..	0.4
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	..	..	0.3	0.72	..	..	..	0.38	..	..
July	..	..	..	0.62	0.78	0.15	1.22	0.90	2.26	..	..
August	..	..	..	..	0.9	..	2.60	0.44	..	..	..
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	..	..
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	0.35	0.40	..
November	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	0.7	..	..
December	..	..	..	0.18	..	..	..	1.17	0.1	..	..
Total			..	1.00	2.52	0.90	4.73	5.19	3.50	1.44	..

Month.	Rainfall.					
	1913		1914		1915	
	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.
January .. ..	..	..	..	0.20	0.25	..
February .. ..	..	0.14	..	..	0.56	..
March .. ..	..	0.28	0.68	..	..	..
April .. ..	..	..	..	0.13	..	..
May .. ..	0.2	0.64	..	0.38	..	..
June .. ..	..	..	..	..	0.8	..
July .. ..	..	..	..	1.90	0.45	0.29
August .. ..	1.28	4.27	..	..	..	0.12
September .. ..	..	2.12	0.10	..	..	..
October .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December .. ..	..	..	..	0.25	0.3	1.22
Total .. ..	1.21	7.48	0.78	2.84	1.27	1.31

Average for over 40 years.

TABLE II—RAINFALL—*contd.**Part B—By Talukas.*

Taluka.	Rainfall.						
	1904-05	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Bakhar .. .. .	2 67	2 8	8 18	0 3	0 25	1 78	1 81
Bakarpur .. .. .	2 14	2 7	2 1	1 00	1 10	2 58	2 30
Garhi Yasin .. .. .	0 21	0 38	1 16	1 36	0 41	4 2	2 14
Haral .. .. .	2 89	2 86	8 14	0 12	0 17	1 40	1 52
Ghotki .. .. .	2 04	2 85	8 11	0 30	1 2	7 33	1 27
Mirpur Mathani .. .. .	2 8	2 22	7 56	2 29	1 57	1 38	2 30
Ubauro .. .. .	2 47	2 39	8 40	1 79	1 45	2 41	0 30
Panipat .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Taluka.	Rainfall.						
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Bakhar .. .. .	4 77	2 8	2 27	1 10	5 86	2 79	0 25
Bakarpur .. .. .	4 36	2 29	2 35	1 0	7 44	4 30	4 43
Garhi Yasin .. .. .	4 43	4 87	1 70	0 83	8 29	4 30	4 73
Haral .. .. .	7 20	2 54	2 66	1 4	6 2	2 80	0 3
Ghotki .. .. .	2 31	2 42	1 97	1 23	2 31	4 20	1 30
Mirpur Mathani .. .. .	1 36	1 38	0 8	5 21	7 09	9 45	0 7
Ubauro .. .. .	1 30	2 47	2 25	1 20	1 22	4 37	0 30
Panipat .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1 41	2 78	0 30



TABLE II—RAINFALL—*contd.**Part B—By Talukas—contd.*

Taluka.	Rainfall.						
	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.
Sukkur .. .. .	3.36	2.42	0.89	4.72	3.19	5.38	1.41
Sukkarpet .. .. .	0.74	2.90	1.8	0.83	7.20	4.41	2.24
Gardi Yasu .. .. .	0.35	3.48	1.3	0.23	2.25	3.14	1.99
Kohri .. .. .	1.84	2.22	0.60	1.10	4.10	3.50	1.37
Ghokhi .. .. .	2.1	4.14	0.78	3.31	4.02	1.74	2.60
Mirpur Mathelo .. .. .	2.59	3.18	1.41	3.15	5.41	5.50	2.60
Ubauro .. .. .	1.90	3.28	1.8	1.23	4.22	6.26	3.2
Pano Adu .. .. .	2.27	2.47	0.52	3.54	4.30	2.00	1.35

Taluka.	Rainfall.					
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.
Sukkur .. .. .	1.31	7.46	0.76	2.94	1.27	1.81
Sukkarpet .. .. .	1.03	14.0	0.27	1.10	1.42	3.83
Gardi Yasu .. .. .	1.84	19.74	0.60	3.92	..	3.27
Kohri .. .. .	1.10	7.65	1.2	4.17	0.63	1.67
Ghokhi .. .. .	1.94	8.82	0.91	4.22	0.89	4.90
Mirpur Mathelo .. .. .	3.79	10.25	1.47	5.61	1.25	5.91
Ubauro .. .. .	7.75	9.88	1.41	7.45	1.44	2.13
Pano Adu .. .. .	2.90	8.84	1.17	2.3	0.02	2.47

TABLE III—TEMPERATURE  
(At Sukkur)

Years.	January		May		July		November	
	Maxi- mum	Min- imum	Maxi- mum	Min- imum	Maxi- mum	Min- imum	Maxi- mum	Min- imum
1896	74	50	113	76	111	83	92	55
1897	75	49	113	85	109	80	88	70
1898	80	60	114	83	111	84	90	64
1899	73	41	117	88	113	90	105	84
1900	80	70	118	92	120	94	108	86
1901	92	89	124	90	122	96	104	79
1902	97	88	122	94	120	94	105	75
1903	94	83	121	92	122	97	94	60
1904	73	50	113	84	113	81	94	57
1905	72	28	114	82	112	80	95	56
1906	78	40	110	78	Not available.			
1907	Not available.				108	86	90	68
1908	72	54	118	82	108	84	88	92
1909	76	51	117	85	117	84	92	67
1910	73	51	113	82	109	81	100	62
1911	73	48	112	85	110	88	91	61
1912	77	60	112	90	117	90	93	60
1913	82	60	117	88	113	87	104	67
1914	85	60	121	92	117	87	96	72
1915	84	56	118	84	116	88	98	65
1916	82	60	113	82	110	88	94	66
1917	82	60	108	82	113	90	96	64
1918	82	52	110	90	114	85	96	68
1919	84	54	113	84	110	80	92	68
1920	76	60	94	80	108	84	88	67
1921	76	62	110	85	112	76	80	49

TABLE IV—POPULATION OF TOWNS (CENSUS).

Towns.	Total.						Males.		
	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1872.	1881.	1921.
North Yudu	4,808	5,341	5,303	6,554	6,548	6,875	2,500	2,805	3,012
Shahid	2,899	2,948	3,243	3,921	2,711	2,529	2,140	1,598	1,860
Bohr	8,340	10,224	8,788	9,537	11,298	11,378	4,502	5,361	4,224
Shikarpur	85,107	82,498	82,004	68,434	54,644	55,560	10,244	22,899	21,124
Sukkur	12,218	27,340	29,000	31,519	30,181	42,758	8,294	17,151	16,815
Total	88,502	88,399	89,238	100,719	112,348	118,531	38,738	49,815	48,635

Towns.	Males—contd.			Females.					
	1891.	1901.	1921.	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
North Yudu	2,377	2,210	2,287	2,228	2,578	2,948	3,177	2,238	2,086
Shahid	2,558	2,941	1,943	1,345	1,303	1,415	1,763	1,630	1,682
Bohr	4,775	6,222	6,344	4,079	4,893	5,402	6,782	5,064	4,634
Shikarpur	25,735	29,122	30,212	18,810	19,897	20,860	22,798	23,325	23,291
Sukkur	18,469	23,647	23,769	5,024	10,228	10,987	12,967	14,320	17,021
Total	54,118	64,106	67,804	31,736	38,647	40,600	46,805	50,892	51,657

TABLE V—RELIGION AND EDUCATION (CENSUS OF 1921).

Taluka.	Religion.				Education.	
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Others.	Number of persons	
					Able to read and write.	Able to read and write English.
Uhawro .. .. .	6,403	30,118	10	100	1,458	57
Mirpur Mathelo .. .. .	7,718	30,655	..	293	1,368	24
Pano Akil .. .. .	8,332	33,340	4	62	573	10
Ghotki .. .. .	8,143	33,027	17	407	1,002	31
Rohti .. .. .	21,649	54,836	111	714	4,729	618
Sukkur .. .. .	30,901	57,315	300	1,430	10,184	1,332
Shikarpur .. .. .	42,199	70,651	31	103	7,063	629
Gurhi Yasin .. .. .	13,990	48,453	2	89	2,014	77
Total .. .. .	148,031	358,396	481	3,384	29,291	2,832

TABLE VI—CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE (CENSUS OF 1921).

Caste, Tribe or Race numbering more than 10,000.	Name of Taluka.								District Total.
	Uhawro.	Mirpur Mathelo.	Pano Akil.	Ghotki.	Rohti.	Sukkur.	Shikarpur.	Gurhi-Yasin.	
Hindu—									
Jatians .. .. .	4,794	5,313	6,410	6,654	15,945	32,390	26,285	12,806	120,730
Musalman—									
Baloch .. .. .	5,000	15,910	4,501	9,075	5,048	4,704	12,331	3,075	58,117
Sheikh .. .. .	481	100	1,355	600	2,954	2,187	3,819	3,002	14,790
Sindhi .. .. .	2,238	2,482	3,760	4,707	7,345	6,401	17,710	31,188	77,590

TABLE VII.—DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND CROPS.

Particulars.	1880-1881.	1886-1887.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1915-1916.	1921-1922.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Total area for which statistics are available.	1,375,571	1,436,479	1,466,796	1,174,234	1,184,289	1,367,928
Not available for cultivation.	81,917	69,825	1,455,220	1,652,234	1,652,886	1,634,657
A. Forest lands.	81,917	281,542	255,795	214,602	222,284	222,210
B. Other ..		648,083	1,477,497	1,400,000	1,407,092	1,792,001
Available for cultivation.	1,571,754	2,496,324	2,922,016	2,916,882	1,924,393	1,932,977
A. Uncultivated.	605,145	1,867,871	1,896,221	845,237	866,401	466,304
B. Occupied.	441,809	669,452	989,229	1,075,226	1,057,992	1,466,117
(1) Current fallows.	242,028	296,602	218,417	208,706	282,242	666,118
(2) Soil area cropped during the year.	208,586	296,251	450,842	476,314	270,417	799,679
(3) Irrigated—	208,576	296,219	450,731	476,314	270,416	799,679
By canals.	193,106	172,123	342,819	325,282	240,880	245,224
By wells.	1,562	1,975	5,775	9,614	19,536	18,679
Direct from river.	191,812	214,419	195,136	145,228	59,487	125,276
(B) On rainfall.	4	1,602	11		971	..
Crops.						
Cereals.	186,867	153,227	268,156	418,424	524,178	312,190
Wheat.	49,610	68,644	175,212	122,344	66,666	110,209
Bajra.	1,654	8,509	32,122	12,308	29,981	19,095
Paddy.	47,813	48,802	51,344	84,297	81,532	35,001
Wheat.	40,445	105,444	147,097	185,118	275,764	122,105
Millet.	1,666	2,406	1,860	9,411	186	5,114
Other cereals.	2,436	1,229	1,009	1,228	1,981	1,651
Pulses.	14,804	26,221	45,004	77,601	95,150	75,176
Gram.	4,097	4,506	11,208	22,510	37,282	24,765
Chickling vetch.	2,650	21,151	26,704	55,342	54,311	24,709
Other pulses.	817	664	2,092	774	444	2,621
Tobacco.	2,991	1,218	1,004	1,239	2,741	2,455
Sugarcane.	442	279	311	527	235	401
Oil-seeds (not forest).	1,954	37,225	34,076	37,395	11,523	24,581
Mustard.	1,181	1,602	18,305	1,967	1,496	2,297
Rape.	813	1,084	1,064	1,886	1,360	2,061
Zarba.	156	16,172	14,607	32,308	8,611	10,223
Other oil-seeds.	..	4	24	..	29	77
Flax.	8,794	8,286	2,813	2,881	1,208	1,261
Cotton.	8,798	8,292	2,802	2,831	1,218	1,260
Other fibres.	4	7	17	10	16	2



TABLE VII.—DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND CROPS—*contd.*

Particulars.	1885-1891.	1890-1891.	1899-1901.	1910-1911.	1915-1916.	1921-1922.
Crops—small.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Orchard and garden produce	4,229	8,125	10,308	10,302	9,259	12,518
Condiments and spices	..	938	1,324	715	949	1,021
Dyes (not forest)	..	516	1,756	2,819	1,674	818
Indigo	..	516	1,631	2,602	1,716	320
Other dyes	..	..	127	140	259	100
Starches	..	..	44	56	71	15
Drugs and narcotics other than tobacco.	..	196	438	49	..	3
Miscellaneous	..	2,459	325	55	1,266	806
Total crop	..	225,754	426,296	485,076	508,323	615,967
Less area twice-cropped	..	16,676	35,745	24,734	60,660	45,370
Actual area cropped	..	209,078	390,551	460,342	447,663	570,597

TABLE VIII.—DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Cattle and other quadrupeds.	1880-81.	1891-92.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1905-06.	1912-13.	1919-20.
Cattle—							
Borough cattle ..			87,873	90,777	98,324	89,423	81,886
Bulls for breeding purposes.		102,195	822	889	729	821	1,864
Oxen and he-buffs— used for other purposes.		*49,394	3,600	1,000	1,391	844	2,588
Milk cattle ..		196,142	119,514	123,502	139,249	129,774	102,824
Young stock ..		...	26,650	33,498	50,280	61,300	22,211
Total cattle ..		249,831	192,418	215,144	307,199	272,960	193,363
Others—							
Horses and ponies		111,386	12,390	10,090	10,950	7,148	6,904
Sheep ..		22,685	19,572	21,904	30,323	28,101	32,722
Goats ..		117,718	105,437	99,481	100,791	100,564	121,231
Quarrels ..		3,001	3,248	4,409	6,840	3,570	3,470
Hares ..		...	34	109	67	67	7
Donkeys ..		12,448	9,388	8,622	8,877	7,025	7,687
Total ..		179,827	132,532	145,700	156,054	138,497	171,389
Boroughs ..		Not recorded.	33,000	42,567	44,790	41,800	35,834
Cattle ..		Do.	19,325	14,400	18,776	13,830	12,876

\*Includes young stock.

†Includes males.

Note.—The first year for which such details are available is 1902-03.

TABLE IX—SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY DURING  
THE YEAR 1921-22.

Taluka.	Number of wells for	
	Irrigation.	Other purposes.
Ubauro.	1,032	87
Mirpur Mathelo.	894	617
Pano Akil	1,881	43
Ghotki	1,939	103
Rohri	591	73
Sukkur	1,383	887
Shikarpur.	1,000	127
Garhi Yasin	1,656	111
Total for the District	10,981	2,170

TABLE X. IRRIGATION WORKS.

Particulars.	Capital outlay up to 1921-22.	1880-1881.			1889-1891.		
		Area irrigated.	Headgate.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Headgate.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.							
1. Main canal ..	11,92,888	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Begri canal*	24,57,048	32,432	1,15,387	64,490	144,023	2,85,773	81,372
3. Sukkur canal*	14,37,348	50,221	89,889	30,963	87,190	2,14,323	57,427
4. Ghaz canal*	6,33,712	220,572	4,68,287	31,571	233,114	7,11,473	1,80,904
5. Nara supply channel†	Separate entry not available but included in Eastern Nara Canal.	283	3,617	2,130	9,202	21,753	4,301
6. Flood Division fund.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II.—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.							
1. Canals in Sukkur.	..	27,814	88,084	29,047	88,702	1,57,947	89,811
2. Work mostly ..	..	48,289	1,09,332	24,298	68,237	1,79,722	38,036
3. Rajpi canal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Chilli canal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Gering canal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.							
1. Dams in Sukkur.	..	3,400	7,340	55,335	..	30	4,351
2. Sukkur-Begri canal.	..	..	1,397	45,718	..	384	55,948
3. Kasimpur dam.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Other funded ..	..	..	..	26,239	..	215	22,564

\* The Sumo are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier Districts.

† The Sumo are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur and Thar and Parkar districts.

‡ The Sumo are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts.

§ The Sumo are for the Ghaz funds situated in Sukkur and Larkana districts.

TABLE X—IRRIGATION WORKS—*contd.*

Particulars.	Capital outlay up to 1901-02.	1900-1901.			1910-1911.		
		Area Irrigated.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Area Irrigated.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>I.—Works for which Capital Revenue Accounts are kept.</b>							
1. Main canal ..	11,61,806	..	..	..	80,052	1,66,870	94,000
2. Right canal* ..	24,67,040	285,500	2,62,214	1,05,287	273,780	2,55,490	2,21,800
3. Sukkur canal* ..	14,37,548	99,500	2,47,757	80,251	120,840	2,38,219	10,322
4. Ghac canal* ..	6,32,715	274,800	2,78,750	1,84,230	280,400	8,07,190	2,00,419
5. Water supply channel,†	Separate a/c not available but included in Eastern Water Canal.	0,820	10,500	5,286	12,868	23,203	11,877
6. Flood Division bund.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>II.—Works for which Capital Revenue Accounts are kept.</b>							
1. Canals in Rohri.	..	10,531	2,76,423	48,380	67,248	1,56,188	28,902
2. Sind canal‡ ..	..	89,284	2,92,532	1,23,333	68,701	2,89,425	1,00,000
3. Rafter canal ..	..	10,680	30,833	4,804	9,125	67,960	1,402
4. Chibhi canal ..	..	12,472	48,107	5,385	10,300	60,742	8,393
5. Ginning canal ..	..	6,087	20,946	6,383	6,890	22,812	4,297
<b>III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.</b>							
1. Bunds in Rohri.	..	..	7	2,800	1,131	2,877	29,580
2. Sukkur-Bagairi bund.	..	8,542	24,509	1,60,222	9,222	23,208	2,30,807
3. Kadimayur bund.	..	4,018	9,541	3,902	2,257	6,970	6,500
4. Ghaz bunds§ ..	..	3,383	14,786	44,372	274	302	6,180

\* The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts.

† The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur and Thar and Eastern districts.

‡ The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts.

§ The figures are for the Ghaz bunds situated in Sukkur and Larkana districts.



TABLE X—IRRIGATION WORKS—*concd.*

Particulars.	Capital outlay up to 1921-22.	1919-1920.			1921-1922.		
		Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.							
1. Nahi canal	11,32,000	34,001	1,32,048	82,608	50,959	1,48,824	85,081
2. Sukkur canal*	24,07,048	209,043	8,20,870	1,45,308	275,574	7,07,257	1,88,723
3. Sukkur canal*	24,37,548	105,330	2,86,479	1,00,321	100,437	2,65,601	1,57,188
4. Ghos canal*	5,35,712	238,818	8,68,294	2,47,807	329,988	9,07,323	2,74,229
5. Water supply channel†	Separate a/c not available but included in Sukkur Canal.	8,818	Not available.	12,819	11,546	25,985	21,900
6. Flood Division fund.							86,823
II.—Works for which Revenue Accounts are kept.							
1. Bunde in Rohri.		46,413	5,10,007	1,84,000	46,248	4,57,404	20,798
2. Hind canal.		94,107			74,903		73,009
3. Right canal.		10,896			8,256		10,450
4. Chilli canal.		12,012			9,831		
5. Gharo canal.		9,500			4,909		
III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.							
1. Bunde in Rohri.		128	22,778	1,92,948	1,829	30,211	4,489
2. Sukkur branch Canal.		10,230			10,171		61,730
3. Khairpur branch.		667					
4. Ghos branch.		957			891		

\* The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts.

† The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur and Thar and Parker districts.

‡ The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts.

§ The figures are for the three branches situated in Sukkur and Larkana districts.

TABLE XI—TAKAVI ADVANCES AND COLLECTIONS.

Year.	Land Improvement Loans Act, 1882.		Agricultural Loans Act, 1884.	
	Advances.	Collections.	Advances.	Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86	22,374	4,372	4,354	4,251
1886-87	22,370	10,378	8,009	4,777
1887-88	4,300	12,503	—	1,380
1888-89	12,856	11,794	8,478	1,505
1889-1890	64,823	18,212	14,608	1,029
1890-1891	12,823	27,302	22,301	9,903
1891-1892	61,429	28,358	32,082	10,224
1892-1893	1,24,308	28,118	27,688	12,319
1893-1894	61,588	54,828	44,222	4,418
1894-1895	1,24,448	48,142	55,489	27,305
1895-1896	65,369	72,309	51,205	48,002
1896-1897	66,548	75,241	54,508	50,021
1897-1898	60,209	70,567	52,914	22,804
1898-1899	106,640	82,580	52,975	30,844
1899-1900	65,222	81,936	59,631	50,888
1900-1901	67,749	74,279	60,990	50,791
1901-1902	60,888	90,105	62,205	48,607
1902-1903	71,280	50,844	62,273	51,795
1903-1904	68,614	74,907	48,847	60,724
1904-1905	51,848	79,789	51,891	69,128
1905-1906	51,545	87,307	43,559	52,250
1906-1907	54,328	67,509	6,070	11,540
1907-1908	64,081	47,922	27,484	19,504
1908-1909	1,41,804	22,306	2,34,400	72,254
1909-1910	1,03,690	88,801	1,72,607	2,41,800
1910-1911	1,20,710	48,683	1,05,980	27,078
1911-1912	82,487	1,20,122	1,48,400	2,14,258

TABLE XII—PRICES IN SEERS (80 TOLAS) PER RUPEE  
AND WAGES  
(At Sukkur).

Year.	Wheat	Rice	High	Low	Gram	Salt	Mandi	Outparker.	Abbe-Godhai agricultural labourer.	Wage of house owner
							Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.
1906					Not available	Not available				
1907					Not available	Not available				
1908	22	9	21	18	19	11	Rs. 5 per dhon.	Rs. 5 per dhon.	2 rupees 5 per dhon.	Rs. 10 per addition.
1909	15	8	22	27	18	11				
1910	22	9	30	32	11	11				
1911	27	10	22	23	9	11				
1912	14	14	17	18	10	11				
1913	14	13	16	20	10	12				
1914	11	14	20	19	21	14				
1915	14	13	18	17	30	15				
1916	23	10	18	20	18	16	1	1	0 8	11
1917	15	8	18	17	11	20	1	1	0 8	12
1918	15	8	12	12	10	21	1 4	1 4	0 8	12
1919	8	8	18	14	19	27	1 4	2 4	0 8	12
1920	11	8	14	14	16	22	1 4	1 4	0 8	12
1921	15	8	14	16	18	22	1 4	1 4	0 8	12
1922	10	7	10	10	18	22	1 4	1 4	0 8	12
1923	11	7	10	11	15	23	1 0	1 0	0 8	12
1924	10	8	12	11	11	22	1 0	1 0	0 8	12
1925	8	8	11	11	10	23	1 0	1 0	0 8	12
	Rs. ch.	Rs. ch.	Rs. ch.	Rs. ch.	Rs. ch.	Rs. ch.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.
1926	0 14	8 2	11 12	12 0	11 0	30 2	1 0	1 8	0 8	12
1927	8 8	7 1	10 12	12 0	10 12	10 0	1 0	1 8	0 8	12
1928	8 10	1 0	7 0	8 0	8 14	13 11	1 0 to 1 12	1 0 to 1 12	0 8 to 0 11	17
1929	0 14	6 1	1 1	1 0	1 10	0	1 0 to 2 0	1 0 to 2 0	0 10 to 1 0	16
1930	8 22	1 0	7 0	7 0	2 10	10 0	1 12 to 2 4	1 12 to 2 4	0 12 to 1 0	20
1931	1 14	4 0	1 12	1 10	1 0	16 0	2 0 to 2 8	2 0 to 2 8	0 12 to 1 0	20

Table I.—Prices during the last fortnight of March.

Note 1.—Wages which differ from those mentioned in published statements are taken from a report specially compiled by the Municipality of Sukkur. The corresponding earnings of 1 labourer might not be taken at 2 times the daily wage here shown. Allowance must be made for strikes, holidays and periods of illness.

TABLE XIII—FAMINE.

No famine has affected the district during the past 25 years.

TABLE XIV—FOREST STATISTICS.

Particulars.	1880-1881.	1890-1891.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1915-1916.	1917-18.
	Sq. M. A.	Sq. M. A.	Sq. M. A.	Sq. M. A.	Sq. M. A.	Sq. M. A.
I. Area—						
Bamboo ..	240 357	309 120	482 275	410 0	410 223	494 101
Protected ..	..	..	..	..	..	12 4
Total ..	240 357	309 120	482 275	410 0	410 223	506 105
	Sa.	Sa.	Sa.	Sa.	Sa.	Sa.
2. Chief products—						
(1) Timber ..	8,382	10,439	12,714	14,418	19,367	20,499
(2) Firewood ..	1,03,149	2,28,603	68,356	65,602	93,171	1,00,176
(3) Grazing ..	8,300	10,804	11,868	11,870	11,091	9,034
(4) Balli pods ..	510	2,342	1,174	433	660	860
(5) Lac ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Other products ..	11,274	21,723	8,575	12,278	15,870	19,135
3. Receipts ..	1,93,821	2,86,021	1,01,007	1,02,660	1,30,000	2,04,796
4. Expenditure ..	1,45,123	1,64,190	30,515	30,220	30,802	1,11,300
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
5. Area of plantation ..	10,821	2,045	21,129	240	5,812	62
6. Area closed to grazing ..	10,821	2,045	21,129	21,308	20,004	25,308

Note 1.—The Acres for 1880-81, 1890-91, 1900-01, are for the old Bilharpur district, which included the 7 talukas of Nauratal, Mohar, Kalar, Larhana, Labharin, Sutodero and Kumbhar, which are now belong to the Larhana district.

Note 2.—Revenues and expenditure on account of direction, working plans and forest guards 42700 are not accounted for in the statement.

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TABLE XV

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TABLE XV.

Taluka	Previous Settlement				
	1. Description.	2. Period.	3. Average area assessed.	4. Average yearly amount.	5. Average value per acre.
Udaipur ..	Revised ..	1871-72 to 1885-86 ..	Acres, 21,860	Rs. 65,577	Rs. 3. 11
Mirpur Mathuria ..	Do. ..	1878-79 to 1885-86 ..	42,910	64,557	1 11
Pano Aki ..	Revised in 1904-05.				
Gumti ..	Irrigational ..	1884-85 to 1895-96 ..	62,024	209,860	3 4
Rahat ..	Revised ..	1892-93 to 1895-96 ..	36,386	115,194	3 2
Sekhar ..	Irrigational ..	1896-97 to 1912-13 ..	45,000	174,825	4 11
Shikharpur ..	Do. ..	1896-97 to 1899-01 ..	60,084	216,332	3 6
Gardi Vana ..	Do. ..	1899-00 to 1912-13 ..	85,408	221,516	2 6

\* The rate prevails within 100 chains on 1,100 pounds of Shikharpur Municipality revenue.



TABLE XV—

Onyrus (Dirigational) Settlements

Tahina	Rah					Tahina	
	Lift	Rahab	Lah	Rahab up 100	Rahab up 100	Kharif	Rah
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ulauro ..	Ra. 2. 3 12	Ra. 2. 3 4	Ra. 2. 3 4	Ra. 2. 3 12	Ra. 2. 3 12	Ra. 2. 1 0	Ra. 2. 2 0
Murpur Mathia ..	{ 3 12 3 4	{ 2 4 2 12	{ 2 4 2 12	{ 3 12 3 0	{ 3 12 2 4	{ 1 0 ..	{ 2 0 ..
Pane Akli ..	{ 2 0 2 10	{ 2 0 2 12	{ 2 0 2 10	{ 4 4 2 4	{ 4 4 2 4	{ 1 0 ..	{ 2 0 ..
Ghosh ..	{ 4 0 ..	{ 2 0 ..	{ 2 0 ..	{ 4 4 ..	{ 4 4 ..	{ .. ..	{ .. ..
Rehel ..	{ 4 0 3 12	{ 4 0 2 0	{ 4 0 2 8	{ 4 12 3 4	{ 4 12 2 4	{ 1 0 ..	{ 1 8 ..
Rakkar ..	{ 4 0 4 0	{ 4 4 2 12	{ 4 4 2 12	{ 4 12 4 4	{ 4 12 4 4	{ .. ..	{ .. ..
Raharpur ..	{ 4 14 2 12	{ 2 14 2 0	{ 2 14 2 0	{ 4 4 2 12	{ 4 4 2 12	{ 1 0 ..	{ 1 0 ..
Gardi Yanti ..	{ 4 8 2 0	{ 2 12 2 8	{ 2 12 2 8	{ 4 0 2 4	{ 4 0 2 4	{ .. ..	{ .. ..

PREVIOUS AND CURRENT SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*

showing rates per acre for highest and lowest groups.

River Kachia					Others				
Kharif Production	Rain				Kharif Production (Monthly)	Average area sown	Average yearly income	Average rate per acre	
	When and how	Q. 1 to 5 cents	Land shown but not ploughed	Q. 1 to 5 cents					
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Rs. a. 0 0	Rs. a. 0 0	Rs. a. 0 0	Rs. a. 1 0	Rs. a. 0 0	Rs. a. 1 1	Acres 28,221	Rs. 1,12,008	Rs. a. 4 13	
		No river:	Kachia		1 4	68,126	1,45,698	2 12	
					0 12				
		On			1 0	42,201	1,37,548	3 2	
					0 12				
0 0	2 0	2 8	1 8	0 0	..	44,000	1,73,250	3 2	
..	..	..	..	..	..				
2 0	2 0	2 8	1 8	0 0	1 8	26,437	1,17,992	4 1	
..	..	..	..	..	0 14				
2 0	2 0	2 12	1 8	0 0	..	63,488	1,75,070	2 10	
..	..	..	..	..	..				
2 0	2 0	2 0	1 12	0 8	1 0	71,360	2,21,400	3 1	
..	..	..	..	..	0 12				
2 0	2 0	2 8	1 8	0 8	..	69,556	2,22,207	3 1	
..	..	..	..	..	..				

TABLE XVI—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offence.	Persons convicted or bound over to				
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
1. Offences against public tranquility ..	71	27	23	62	20
2. Murder ..	16	8	7	5	4
3. Capital homicide ..	1	2	1	1	1
4. Rape ..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Hurt, criminal force and assault, including grievous hurt ..	80	115	61	31	44
6. Dacoity and robbery ..	30	8	11	10	6
7. Theft, including petty theft ..	800	507	586	545	165
8. Other offences under the I. P. C. ..	246	546	322	305	172
9. Bad livelihood ..	108	97	70	69	81
10. Police ..	106	115	122	329	122
11. Salt Law ..	7	1	0	..	..
12. Excise ..	..	..	..	12	9
13. Forest ..	67	101	70	46	43
14. Stamps ..	1	1	..	..	2
15. Municipal ..	435	228	414	318	108
16. Other offences ..	600	424	354	308	310
Total ..	2,492	1,883	2,123	2,125	1,541



TABLE XVI—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*contd.*

Offence.	Persons arrested or bound over to			
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
1. Offences against public tranquillity ..	42	37	17	25
2. Murder .. .. .	2	4	2	2
3. Culpable homicide .. .. .	3	2	2	4
4. Rape .. .. .	1	...	...	...
5. Hurt, criminal force and assault, in- cluding grievous hurt.	35	44	41	113
6. Dacoity and robbery .. .. .	4	7	26	2
7. Theft, including cattle theft ..	253	270	222	243
8. Other offences under the T. P. C.	145	242	209	222
9. Bad Mithood .. .. .	116	148	117	122
10. Pottery .. .. .	109	108	108	92
11. Bell Law .. .. .	9	...	9	...
12. Usury .. .. .	12	14	28	12
13. Forest .. .. .	35	42	27	32
14. Stamp .. .. .	...	...	...	...
15. Mischief .. .. .	190	207	284	174
16. Other offences .. .. .	249	319	240	729
Total ..	1,799	2,134	1,719	1,974

TABLE XVII.—WORK OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Class of Court.	Number of persons tried in				
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
<i>Original.</i>					
Persons tried by—					
Magistrate Magistrates .. .. .	2,240	1,806	1,500	1,166	1,120
District, Sub-Divisional and 1st Class Magistrates .. .. .	4,428	3,664	2,390	2,819	2,844
Court of Session .. .. .	86	89	30	40	37
Total .. .. .	6,754	5,559	3,920	4,025	4,001
<i>Appellate.</i>					
Number of appellants to District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates .. .. .	185	140	102	90	34
Number of appellants to Court of Session .. .. .	180	158	140	183	121
Total .. .. .	365	298	242	273	155
<i>Recessional.</i>					
Number of applicants for release by District Magistrate .. .. .	22	42	14	7	1
Number of applicants for release by Court of Session .. .. .	5	8	16	118	120
Total .. .. .	27	50	30	125	121
Grand Total .. .. .	7,146	5,907	4,192	4,423	4,277

TABLE XVII.—WORK OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS—*contd.*

Class of Court.	Number of persons tried in			
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
<i>Original.</i>				
Persons tried by—				
Subordinate Magistrates .. ..	1,722	1,178	1,208	1,993
District, Sub-Divisional and 1st. Class Magistrates .. ..	1,398	1,552	1,909	2,124
Court of Session .. ..	73	80	50	130
Total ..	3,193	2,810	3,167	4,247
<i>Appellate.</i>				
Number of appellants to District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates ..	77	118	82	124
Number of appellants to Court of Session ..	179	190	135	119
Total ..	256	308	217	243
<i>Revisional.</i>				
Number of applicants for revision by District Magistrates ..	8	9	5	11
Number of applicants for revision by Court of Session ..	40	71	119	71
Total ..	48	80	124	82
Grand Total ..	4,107	3,698	4,508	5,247

TABLE XVIII—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Year.	Original.								Appeal.	
	Number of suits brought in.						Value of suits brought in.		Total number of Appeals.	
	Subordinate Judge's Court.			District Judge's Court.			Subordinate Judge's Court.	District Judge's Court.	From District Courts.	From Sessions.
	For money or moveable property.	For other suits.	Total.	For money or moveable property.	For other suits.	Total.				
							Rs.	Rs.		
1913	2,462	697	3,159	25	78	103	8,29,000	12,78,000	101	2
1914	2,825	609	3,434	12	80	101	9,21,000	12,00,000	120	11
1915	3,320	600	3,920	10	90	100	9,37,000	17,79,419	109	13
1916	3,098	738	3,836	10	65	75	8,89,700	11,58,992	108	13
1917	3,430	658	4,088	11	72	83	7,85,750	14,53,507	89	12
1918	3,809	828	4,637	10	67	107	9,66,200	26,18,587	104	10
1919	4,230	730	4,960	21	131	152	12,02,675	57,45,094	108	9
1920	4,282	742	5,024	22	149	171	12,37,074	25,31,809	116	28
1921	3,900	792	4,692	10	144	154	10,99,811	24,91,754	125	30

TABLE XIX—REGISTRATION.

Year.	Registration office.	Affecting immovable property.		
		Documents registered.	Value of property transferred.	Ordinary tax.
	Number.	Number.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89 .. .. .	14	8,098	42,21,021	20,417
1889-90 .. .. .	14	8,498	39,70,363	19,448
1890-91 .. .. .	14	9,416	47,70,572	21,925
1891-1892 .. .. .	15	10,308	47,88,001	22,764
1892-1893 .. .. .	15	9,831	48,90,158	21,856
1893-1894 .. .. .	8	2,541	22,29,805	8,215
1894 .. .. .	8	2,751	26,22,841	8,184
1895 .. .. .	8	2,829	17,98,760	8,174
1896 .. .. .	8	2,259	17,98,400	8,218
1897 .. .. .	8	2,569	18,72,800	12,802
1898 .. .. .	8	2,296	21,62,381	12,204
1899 .. .. .	8	2,719	25,59,671	12,808
1900 .. .. .	8	4,414	21,72,882	16,720
1901 .. .. .	8	5,900	26,72,708	21,787
1902 .. .. .	8	6,298	48,11,507	26,997
1903 .. .. .	8	7,698	28,50,008	25,518
1904 .. .. .	8	9,790	47,82,850	30,728
1905 .. .. .	8	8,341	47,78,116	26,327
1906 .. .. .	8	7,915	48,88,700	24,707
1907 .. .. .	8	6,998	32,44,876	22,422
1908 .. .. .	8	8,443	37,29,624	25,499
1909 .. .. .	8	8,711	34,63,790	24,586
1910 .. .. .	8	8,422	39,55,590	23,879
1911 .. .. .	8	11,409	36,18,969	42,902
1912 .. .. .	8	9,895	103,44,300	47,139
1913 .. .. .	8	8,382	1,08,88,421	42,230

Note 1.—The figures for the first 5 years are for the whole of the Sikkim district as previously named, &c., inclusive of the 7 talukhs since transferred to Lhasa System. The figures for the remaining years are for the Sikkim district as newly named.

Note 2.—The figures for the last 10 years are for calendar years, and for the preceding years, for financial years. Figures for January to March 1902 are included in both the years, 1901-02 and 1902.



TABLE XIX—REGISTRATION—*contd.*

Year.	Assessing movable property.		Total receipts.	
	Documents registered.	Ordinary fees.	Ordinary fees.	Extra ordinary fees.
	Number	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97 .. .. .	225	402	20,397	12,431
1897-98 .. .. .	209	425	18,902	11,586
1898-99 .. .. .	282	495	22,324	12,333
1899-1900 .. .. .	286	582	23,236	12,586
1900-1901 .. .. .	273	627	22,802	14,207
1901-1902 .. .. .	609	274	9,582	8,237
1902 .. .. .	109	244	9,532	6,666
1903 .. .. .	95	177	8,461	5,794
1904 .. .. .	107	209	8,228	6,125
1905 .. .. .	108	302	12,104	1,797
1906 .. .. .	112	395	12,679	1,339
1907 .. .. .	85	609	18,238	1,919
1908 .. .. .	148	247	19,287	1,000
1909 .. .. .	144	466	22,213	1,000
1910 .. .. .	114	284	21,302	1,022
1911 .. .. .	188	607	27,186	2,201
1912 .. .. .	130	884	21,568	2,397
1913 .. .. .	147	845	27,172	2,794
1914 .. .. .	131	855	25,500	2,202
1915 .. .. .	125	805	22,859	2,079
1916 .. .. .	261	828	29,427	2,240
1917 .. .. .	190	716	25,314	2,479
1918 .. .. .	206	716	24,300	2,202
1919 .. .. .	222	686	25,650	2,402
1920 .. .. .	218	774	41,972	2,107
1921 .. .. .	226	900	43,020	2,202

*Note 1.*—The figures for the first 3 years are for the whole of the Mulharpur district as previously formed, i.e., inclusive of the 7 taluhas since transferred to Larkana district. The figures for the 27 following years are for the Mulhar district as newly formed.

*Note 2.*—The figures for the last 10 years are for calendar years, and for the preceding years 37 fiscal years. Figures for January to March 1922 are included in both the years, 1921-22 and 1922.

TABLE XX—DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE, 1921.

Police Station.	In- spectors.	Sub- In- spectors.	Head Con- stabiles.	Con- stabiles.	Total.	Extra guard.	
						Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sukkur Town ..	2	8	34	317	361	2	94
Bagipur ..	1	3	8	12	24	..	..
Chak ..	1	2	12	14	29	..	..
Lakhi ..	1	2	4	8	15	..	..
Shikarpur Town ..	1	5	21	126	153	..	..
Kotmuk ..	1	1	2	9	13	..	..
Khapar ..	1	1	2	10	14	..	..
Lal ..	1	1	2	9	13	..	..
Samri Town ..	1	1	2	24	28	..	..
Khanpota ..	1	1	2	7	11	..	..
Dular ..	1	1	2	9	13	..	..
Kabirpur ..	1	1	2	13	17	..	..
Pirji Goh ..	1	1	2	6	10	..	..
Gandi Yala ..	1	1	2	20	24	..	..
Ukhyo ..	1	1	2	17	21	..	..
Sera Ali ..	1	1	2	21	25	..	..
Shikarpur ..	1	1	2	9	13	..	..
Mirpur Matheli ..	1	1	2	20	24	..	..
Khanpur (Mirpur Matheli)	1	1	2	10	14	..	..
Chakli ..	1	1	2	20	24	..	..
Chak ..	2	11	20	20	43	..	..
Total ..	8	24	122	727	916	2	94

\* Sent to the Imperial Bank of India, Sukkur.

*Summary for the District.*

1. At 22 Police Stations†	90	20	40	112	..	..
2. At 22 Outpost ..	..	..	20	21	91	..
3. At District Headquarters ..	2	6	24	150	127	..
4. At Taluka Headquarters ..	4	12	47	210	273	..
5. Reserve ..	..	..	24	209	233	..
6. Total in the District	96	28	135	702	643	..
Armed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unarmed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mounted ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	8	24	122	727	916	2
2. Sanctioned strength ..	8	24	122	727	916	2

\* Exclusive of Police Stations at District and Taluka Headquarters.

TABLE XXI—JAILS.

Name and class of jail.	Accommodation for			Daily average number of prisoners in			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
* Sukkur District Prison	500	75	575	342	401	330	400
† Sukkur Special Prison	231	20	250	—	—	—	—
‡ 2nd Class Sub-Jails and Lockups.	114	70	183	109	118	93	75
Total	704	125	829	451	519	423	475

Name and class of jail.	Daily average number of prisoners in						
	1909.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
* Sukkur District Prison	813	608	553	436	415	528	681
† Sukkur Special Prison	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
‡ 2nd Class Sub-Jails and Lockups.	62	12	29	26	23	40	10
Total	875	620	582	462	438	568	691

Name and class of jail.	Daily average number of prisoners in						
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
* Sukkur District Prison	556	532	599	439	640	428	634
† Sukkur Special Prison	—	—	—	107	137	201	130
‡ 2nd Class Sub-Jails and Lockups.	18	17	20	34	23	26	14
Total	574	549	619	579	800	655	778

Name and class of jail.	Daily average number of prisoners in							
	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
* Sukkur District Prison	626	446	527	508	381	806	617	694
† Sukkur Special Prison	160	171	177	177	127	137	150	149
‡ 2nd Class Sub-Jails and Lockups.	12	19	38	21	21	27	27	41
Total	807	636	742	706	529	970	794	884

\* Removed from Sukkur to Sukkur in 1906.

† Opened in 1910.

‡ Inclusive of the inmates transferred to the Lockups District since 1901. Information as regards Lockups for the years 1906 to 1909 has not been incorporated in the records for those years have been discontinued.

From the year 1910, the accommodation of males and females in Sukkur District Prison is 577 and 5 respectively.

From the year 1916, the accommodation of males and females in "Third Class Sub-Jails and Lockups" 144 and 23, respectively.

TABLE XXII-A—REVENUE DETAILS.

Head of revenue realized.	1902-03.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue*	20,10,767	21,24,083	20,69,686	21,78,104	21,58,719	20,87,467	20,42,613
Stamp†	2,48,522	2,39,784	2,54,230	2,66,007	2,10,758	2,31,791	2,52,247
Income tax‡	97,412	1,00,248	1,08,002	1,11,864	1,18,491	1,18,370	71,268
Excise*	1,22,120	1,28,487	1,41,977	1,35,266	1,37,046	1,39,789	1,52,129
Local fund§	4,84,563	4,19,267	4,80,724	4,76,471	4,21,310	4,41,400	4,24,011
Other sources¶	2,93,740	2,67,021	2,85,880	3,21,748	2,12,927	2,11,269	1,88,000
Total	31,78,176	32,08,223	31,30,568	32,20,401	32,53,215	32,29,094	30,88,448

Head of revenue realized.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue*	10,66,264	9,69,015	10,23,900	20,81,344	20,72,300	20,80,217	27,33,075
Stamp*	1,00,000	1,51,237	1,72,449	1,80,346	1,83,724	1,86,797	1,76,252
Income tax†	70,848	54,794	48,720	52,063	54,154	69,188	90,215
Excise*	87,220	88,100	1,20,792	1,54,768	1,87,283	2,12,461	2,24,865
Local fund‡	1,00,004	1,71,874	2,41,007	2,47,388	2,21,863	2,48,900	2,87,190
Other sources§	1,12,742	2,19,749	2,81,873	2,55,315	2,60,927	2,67,360	2,81,756
Total	12,24,284	12,06,101	14,64,725	20,44,823	20,60,234	20,72,918	29,28,287

\* The figures enclosed there represent the collections at the treasuries of the districts, irrespective of the months for which they were collected, and will not agree with the detailed tables XXXIII, XXXV, XXXVI, and XXXIV, which show the revenues of the District. The figures under stamp include those for Upper Sind Frontier district also, as separate figures are not available.

† Includes village cess also and will not agree with table XXXVII.

‡ Exclusive of forest revenue.

Note.—Part A, gives figures for the financial year. In Part B, the details are for the relevant year.

TABLE XXII-A—REVENUE DETAILS—*contd.*

Head of revenue subhead.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue*	30,01,330	26,42,002	28,66,722	18,90,826	12,04,324	12,38,234	16,37,607
Stamp*	1,97,885	2,10,800	2,25,428	2,16,880	2,30,220	2,12,800	2,16,602
Income tax*	98,032	98,888	98,330	67,247	72,148	93,891	90,796
Excise*	2,52,100	2,32,832	2,53,401	2,22,857	2,76,420	2,76,873	3,10,368
Local fund†	2,72,642	3,40,006	3,49,121	2,28,738	2,37,870	2,65,231	2,95,922
Other sources‡	2,61,281	2,67,372	2,18,743	2,10,281	2,53,608	2,47,628	2,38,300
Total	41,43,051	38,32,690	37,03,965	27,86,127	22,53,119	24,06,116	27,75,922

Head of revenue subhead.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue*	14,12,638	9,90,748	14,98,944	11,38,288	10,52,075	14,45,837
Stamp*	1,02,111	1,45,336	2,20,003	2,54,823	2,88,729	3,19,432
Income tax*	1,22,120	1,09,880	2,13,805	2,81,324	4,17,513	1,28,711
Excise*	5,76,188	3,34,801	3,04,573	4,19,276	5,03,737	4,68,381
Local fund†	1,15,948	2,47,000	4,37,890	3,48,512	3,31,901	4,19,873
Other sources‡	2,11,637	2,99,308	2,40,060	8,66,320	2,88,270	1,19,118
Total	27,32,832	21,34,063	25,36,499	22,43,200	29,97,307	28,09,822

\*The figures against these represent the collections at the treasuries of the districts, irrespective of the districts for which they were collected, and will not agree with the detailed tables XXIII, XXV, XXVI and XXIV, which show the revenues of the districts. The figures under stamp include those for Upper Sind Frontier District also, as separate figures are not available.

† Includes village cess also and will not agree with table XXVII.

‡ Exclusive of forest revenue.

§ For Sukkur District only.

Note.—Part A, gives figures for the financial year. In Part B, the details are for the revenue year.



TABLE XXII-B—REVENUE DETAILS BY TALUKAS  
FOR THE YEAR 1921-22.

Taluka.					Land revenue.	Stamp.	Domestic tax.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sukkur	..	..	..	..	2,22,390	1,21,570	83,662
Mithapur	..	..	..	..	2,04,880	1,27,211	1,07,605
Naik Vakil	..	..	..	..	2,56,324	8,622	2,906
Kandi	..	..	..	..	1,24,346	Stamp duty charged from Sukkur	13,382
Shahid	..	..	..	..	1,13,500	2,724	2,429
Pana Ali	..	..	..	..	1,20,425	2,865	1,270
Kirpur	..	..	..	..	1,23,495	2,945	2,527
Umaro	..	..	..	..	1,23,745	2,976	2,316
Total					14,07,223	1,67,721	1,97,299

Taluka.					Excise.	Other duties.	Local fund.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sukkur	..	..	..	..	90,000	1,70,509	9,824	1,056,570
Mithapur	..	..	..	..	54,822	62,454	42,382	689,968
Naik Vakil	..	..	..	..	8,127	41,155	11,551	2,92,286
Kandi	..	..	..	..	10,473	18,308	8,648	1,80,116
Shahid	..	..	..	..	2,901	8,238	5,327	1,24,740
Pana Ali	..	..	..	..	2,295	10,565	8,477	1,56,024
Kirpur	..	..	..	..	1,602	7,776	1,385	1,43,823
Umaro	..	..	..	..	1,719	5,816	2,790	1,42,289
Total					1,78,000	3,12,007	84,182	25,09,630

TABLE XXIII—

Particulars.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Net land revenue—						
1. Arrears ..	8,812	7,600	8,428	10,180	11,280	23,276
2. Current ..	8,21,206	12,09,823	17,02,729	11,05,042	11,04,326	13,55,330
3. Total ..	8,30,018	12,17,423	17,11,157	11,15,222	11,15,606	13,78,606
2. Deductions—						
1. Remissions ..	22,881	4,877	13,023	10,302	1,54,300	7,736
2. Arrears written off. (recovered)	511	—	236	628	2,002	1,304
3. Total ..	23,392	4,877	13,259	10,930	1,56,302	9,040
3. Net demand—						
1. Arrears ..	8,591	7,820	8,150	24,550	32,017	27,502
2. Current ..	8,10,660	12,36,848	16,87,889	11,55,340	10,60,578	14,47,828
3. Total ..	8,19,251	12,44,668	16,96,039	11,79,890	10,92,595	14,75,330
4. Collections—						
1. Arrears ..	1,114	604	3,647	16,470	15,305	10,236
2. Current ..	8,10,120	12,94,578	16,97,084	11,27,518	9,96,892	14,21,617
3. Total ..	8,11,234	12,95,182	16,70,731	11,44,288	10,12,197	14,31,853
5. Balance—						
1. Arrears ..	7,147	9,969	4,505	8,027	17,082	17,018
2. Current ..	250	1,470	20,680	27,322	12,408	21,071
3. Total ..	7,397	11,439	25,185	35,349	29,490	38,089

## LAND REVENUE.

1881-1882.	1892-1893.	1903-1904.	1914-1915.	1925-1926.	1936-1937.	1947-1948.	1959-1960.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Do.	Rs.	Do.	Rs.	Do.
22,187	1,18,483	1,20,229	1,41,384	1,97,204	1,07,447	1,17,399	89,294
12,64,756	8,98,888	18,71,829	22,24,772	12,34,145	17,94,547	13,16,773	17,71,284
14,20,378	10,05,182	13,02,807	13,67,157	17,51,859	18,11,884	16,24,715	19,00,028
92,062	51,116	11,826	27,136	25,725	12,822	42,323	11,182
191	10,455	4,801	2,857	54,590	13,884	8,596	4,480
96,154	61,511	16,627	42,993	79,233	26,706	50,919	15,672
41,288	1,29,000	1,10,447	1,36,247	42,792	35,484	1,09,092	94,398
15,86,724	8,33,552	14,37,813	11,65,823	15,30,413	16,91,824	11,70,280	17,90,186
15,76,220	8,47,152	13,71,386	13,24,170	16,58,176	17,81,385	12,98,438	18,45,047
13,884	41,136	52,642	31,186	62,290	35,224	41,125	44,884
12,38,586	7,76,795	12,78,435	10,13,719	14,76,189	16,90,862	14,33,978	17,03,980
12,51,824	9,21,212	14,38,978	11,56,967	11,43,729	15,87,309	14,95,116	17,53,544
28,202	66,470	83,004	87,209	72,175	57,157	49,887	60,928
93,164	32,737	41,290	1,09,090	94,174	40,642	42,424	51,379
1,19,498	1,20,237	1,44,384	1,97,204	1,07,447	1,17,399	89,294	91,399

Particulars.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. <i>Not bank returns—</i>						
1. Arrears ..	91,500	67,802	50,367	60,190	31,505	55,127
2. Current ..	11,56,402	16,10,307	10,28,800	12,00,213	10,09,058	16,30,200
3. Total ..	12,47,902	16,78,109	10,79,167	12,60,403	11,50,563	17,25,327
2. <i>Bank returns—</i>						
1. Banknotes ..	18,645	17,281	1,28,000	86,103	24,223	26,078
2. Arrears irrecoverable written off ..	12,271	9,651	8,708	10,000	2,740	5,580
3. Total ..	30,916	26,932	1,36,708	96,103	26,963	31,658
3. <i>Not demand—</i>						
1. Arrears ..	29,728	81,203	48,618	61,804	48,160	21,807
2. Current ..	18,79,777	16,80,246	9,00,847	11,20,210	12,70,829	19,05,121
3. Total ..	19,09,505	17,61,449	9,49,465	11,82,014	13,18,989	20,26,928
4. <i>Collection—</i>						
1. Arrears ..	42,210	38,302	15,200	21,540	25,380	12,778
2. Current ..	12,48,308	15,02,902	6,70,002	11,01,343	12,07,198	16,58,340
3. Total ..	12,90,518	15,41,204	6,85,202	11,22,883	12,32,578	16,71,118
5. <i>Balance—</i>						
1. Arrears ..	38,211	24,901	21,222	24,274	22,799	19,044
2. Current ..	31,271	80,425	24,755	27,031	12,834	6,275
3. Total ..	69,482	105,326	45,977	51,305	35,633	25,319

LAND REVENUE—*contd.*

1893-1910.	1910-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
29,032	24,912	23,075	20,198	15,729	16,093	10,419
11,96,768	10,61,323	13,61,669	10,74,731	15,66,328	12,54,141	14,12,079
11,34,440	18,55,443	15,86,943	10,34,223	15,90,095	12,70,964	14,21,458
16,239	17,373	20,090	1,29,670	23,239	2,04,609	27,997
999	1,074	29	18	229	1,049	879
12,207	16,449	20,112	1,02,099	25,739	2,66,747	28,312
27,093	21,598	22,635	20,192	19,229	14,913	18,155
12,68,159	15,44,982	15,32,773	9,11,461	15,42,000	10,20,442	12,84,138
15,15,044	16,07,299	11,59,839	9,21,843	12,38,225	10,85,007	14,02,674
11,307	6,981	10,670	14,748	30,510	12,492	10,431
12,80,264	16,37,444	15,25,002	9,92,988	15,28,182	96,38,194	12,80,749
75,91,821	16,44,773	15,36,632	2,17,613	15,30,672	10,45,847	15,90,799
13,746	19,237	12,246	5,235	2,919	2,132	9,094
8,209	9,818	7,613	8,294	12,444	17,278	9,794
23,612	25,073	20,199	12,793	18,963	19,419	17,889



TABLE XXIV—

Examined articles.	Headings from	1895-96.	1896-97.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1899-00.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Imported	1. Licence fees.	2,366	2,365	1,706	1,837	2,390
B. Country spirits and fermented liquors.	1. Excise duty.	1,51,394	1,54,540	1,23,128	1,29,433	1,28,001
	2. Distillery and licence fees.	6,081	6,301	6,470	6,312	6,436
	Total ..	1,57,475	1,60,641	1,29,804	1,36,567	1,34,827
C. Opium and its preparations.	1. Duty ..	39,190	41,011	42,305	40,872	41,475
	2. Licence fees.	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Duty on sale proceeds.	..	..	..	70,232	70,000
	Total ..	39,190	41,011	42,305	111,104	111,475
D. Drugs other than Opium.	1. Fees on permits.	..	..	..	..	19
	2. Licence fees.	80,000	84,000	80,100	80,500	75,000
	Total ..	80,000	84,000	80,100	80,500	75,019
E. Miscellaneous.	1. Akbari ..	8	2	90	10	89
	2. Opium ..	1,861	1,861	1,870	1,871	1,873
	Total ..	1,872	1,863	1,860	1,905	1,962
Total gross revenue.		2,91,842	3,00,515	2,50,819	35,78,254	35,80,475

\* For the whole of India.

Note 1.—The figures for 1895-96 to 1906-1907 are for fiscal

Note 2.—The figures for first 7 years are for revenue years.

## EXCISE.

1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,319	2,009	1,302	2,908	2,022	2,024	2,318	2,145	2,178
1,00,902	80,238	58,449	70,105	97,195	94,968	1,07,074	1,27,823	1,50,802
8,368	8,658	2,727	8,126	8,708	8,391	8,284	8,744	8,700
1,73,798	84,237	81,218	80,231	91,403	90,359	1,11,709	1,20,377	1,35,613
20,888	22,889	10,455	14,278	12,024	14,419	13,917	17,591	17,988
..	..	..	..	..	7,802	8,898	10,723	10,682
19,483	8,588	*25,370	8,246	5,841	8,155	4,607	3,168	8,898
197,217	28,578	*28,819	17,324	19,407	80,287	28,412	28,350	34,800
44	24,388	20,879	27,961	49,274	31,408	78,573	82,254	77,781
80,000	28,924	19,477	29,081	28,368	21,210	22,805	28,399	27,898
92,344	50,913	40,122	57,042	78,243	74,888	1,02,108	1,07,244	1,10,477
5	2	91	122	2	66	..	10	11
1,364	10	608	1,049	1,045	12	19	..	..
1,307	12	787	1,371	1,047	78	18	19	12
22,00,205	1,66,805	*1,00,490	1,58,034	1,90,232	2,09,512	2,44,594	2,76,180	2,72,885

\* Includes Upper Stud Frontier.

Sukkur District, inclusive of the 7 taluqas transferred to Sarkana district in 1901.  
 Data of 1902-1903 for the 8 months ending March 1903, and the end for financial years.

TABLE XXIV—

Excise Duties	Receipts from	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Imported	1. License fee ..	2,257	2,254	2,329	2,220	2,140
B. Country spirits and fermented liquors	1. Stillage and duty.	1,24,725	1,29,544	1,25,227	1,21,871	1,29,200
	2. Excise and license fees.	5,256	8,440	17,035	16,506	21,584
	Total ..	1,30,238	1,39,998	1,42,591	1,39,597	1,50,924
C. Opium and its preparations	1. Duty ..	11,760	16,524	16,440	15,120	13,280
	2. License fees ..	11,820	11,396	11,490	11,557	9,300
	3. Gain on sale proceeds.	8,530	10,000	9,732	28,480	22,070
	Total ..	32,110	37,920	37,662	55,157	44,650
D. Drugs other than Opium	1. Fees on permits.	79,358	68,450	86,598	76,490	66,310
	2. License fees ..	47,287	44,645	39,092	39,025	42,300
	Total ..	1,26,645	1,13,095	1,25,690	1,15,515	1,08,610
E. Miscellaneous	1. Alkali ..	30	145	13	7	6
	2. Opium ..	11	11	11	10	9
	Total ..	41	156	24	17	15
	Total gross revenue.	2,92,924	3,89,409	3,11,935	3,05,644	2,72,804

EXCISE—*contd.*

1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,500	2,231	2,321	2,604	4,970	3,827	4,802	8,745
1,12,484	1,33,414	1,55,701	1,87,740	1,50,989	1,60,070	1,72,990	1,55,904
22,000	52,810	24,679	52,679	42,072	53,023	50,855	43,578
1,38,437	1,58,224	1,51,771	1,90,819	1,95,058	2,14,090	2,23,800	1,99,420
12,200	14,480	14,080	14,160	11,800	12,180	12,740	17,040
10,064	10,542	10,656	10,723	19,312	21,323	28,810	31,546
30,060	31,225	23,232	43,144	39,032	39,675	40,770	42,097
54,007	30,547	59,098	73,027	68,323	70,470	62,508	90,028
47,314	31,944	58,320	74,840	58,554	1,18,021	1,70,077	1,58,148
46,826	47,324	32,010	48,102	47,920	59,408	74,544	70,324
84,100	1,08,572	1,30,341	1,20,902	1,38,674	1,76,10	2,30,321	2,08,170
2	18	273	284	225	270	244	221
..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..
2	18	220	244	222	270	244	221
2,85,000	3,22,700	2,21,844	2,54,813	4,07,600	2,79,822	3,21,209	5,13,710

TABLE XXV.—STAMPS.

Sale proceeds.	1880-1890.	1890-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial stamps	1,57,258	1,48,098	1,54,819	1,77,800	1,96,254	1,85,158	1,54,374
2. Non-judicial stamps.	98,456	92,818	93,770	95,045	1,00,502	1,04,818	75,465
(1) Foreign bill and postal stamps.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps.	10,027	9,894	9,398	10,023	9,397	12,398	8,848
(3) Bills of exchange or hundis.	5,285	6,035	5,722	4,197	4,800	6,478	8,818
(4) Impressed stamps and labels.	74,000	76,982	68,847	80,721	96,152	45,430	65,795
(5) Short transfer and one anna impressed stamps.	78	8	12	70	17	8	11
Total	2,55,769	2,39,894	2,58,197	2,79,025	2,96,916	2,49,752	2,32,222

Note.—The figures under the years 1890-96 to 1901-02 include those of the Indian states, which since have been transferred to the Lakshmi district.

Sale proceeds.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial stamps	1,11,074	1,09,970	95,718	88,029	1,00,874	1,00,815	1,03,205
2. Non-judicial stamps.	52,980	43,709	54,220	63,672	62,525	76,784	83,018
(1) Foreign bill and postal stamps.	..	..	..	..	..	..	235
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps.	2,781	2,212	2,206	2,565	..	..	..
(3) Bills of exchange or hundis.	5,412	5,220	6,370	7,033	5,867	5,642	7,660
(4) Impressed stamps and labels.	41,800	35,323	41,301	53,071	56,067	71,058	50,747
(5) Short transfer and one anna impressed stamps.	..	..	..	..	21	62	54
Total	1,64,054	1,58,741	1,46,947	1,02,900	1,63,399	1,80,257	1,86,714

TABLE XXV—STAMPS—*contd.*

<i>Sub periods.</i>	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. <i>Judicial stamps.</i>	1,10,308	1,38,457	1,10,848	1,12,173	1,23,496	1,22,107	1,22,019
2. <i>Non-judicial stamps.</i>	86,840	91,727	1,12,501	96,759	85,877	89,140	90,207
(1) <i>Foreign bill and postal stamps.</i>	695	1,502	1,502	276	40	105	..
(2) <i>Affixative revenue stamps.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) <i>Bills of exchange or hundies.</i>	9,578	11,000	14,691	12,144	12,094	12,348	10,412
(4) <i>Impressed stamps and labels.</i>	79,623	78,185	97,412	82,538	82,414	76,567	81,326
(5) <i>Share transfer and one anna impressed stamps.</i>	21	..	75	..	19	..	409
Total ..	1,07,248	2,10,184	2,23,480	2,15,094	2,19,372	2,11,247	2,17,855

<i>Sub periods.</i>	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. <i>Judicial stamps.</i>	1,01,000	80,440	1,22,501	1,41,349	1,39,369	1,40,828
2. <i>Non-judicial stamps.</i>	91,104	79,120	1,39,589	1,54,565	1,65,746	1,69,882
(1) <i>Foreign bill and postal stamps.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) <i>Affixative revenue stamps.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) <i>Bills of exchange or hundies.</i>	11,212	11,728	11,894	15,581	19,453	7,004
(4) <i>Impressed stamps and labels.</i>	79,882	87,282	1,37,609	1,40,987	1,71,260	1,50,946
(5) <i>Share transfer and one anna impressed stamps.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,92,114	1,69,568	2,72,070	2,96,894	3,07,814	3,27,761



TABLE XXVI-A—INCOME-TAX.

Year.	Part I— Salaries.		Part II— Companies.		Part III— Insurance.	
	Assessable.	Net collections.	Assessable.	Net collections.	Assessable.	Net collections.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1895-1896	94	2,259	1	79	12	0
1896-1897	76	1,800	1	79	12	10
1897-1898	81	1,819	1	79	11	0
1898-1899	105	1,843	1	111	12	0
1899-1900	67	1,703	1	86	11	41
1900-1901	65	1,730	1	102	8	0
1901-1902	70	1,866	1	75	11	28
1902-1903	72	2,013	1	63	7	0
1903-1904	36	1,347	1	62	9	17
1904-1905	33	1,458	1	94	9	0
1905-1906	5	259	19	1,022	1	0
1906-1907	6	286	25	1,122	14	0
1907-1908	6	283	22	697	2	0
1908-1909	2	79	30	1,440	1	0
1909-1910	8	77	32	1,428	1	0
1910-1911	1	50	37	1,534	1	17
1911-1912	1	34	30	1,415	..	..
1912-1913	1	36	37	1,584	1	0
1913-1914	2	73	40	1,006	..	..
1914-1915	0	114	61	1,117	..	..
1915-1916	2	80	31	1,152	..	..
1916-1917	30	1,407	1	99	..	..
1917-1918	42	1,824	1	230	..	..
1918-1919	..	814	..	848	..	..
1919-1920	..	..	0	6,330	..	..
1920-1921	..	..	..	..	..	..
1921-1922	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Notes.*—These figures are exclusive of collections on salary, pensions, etc., and interest on amounts directly recovered for the District by the Accountant General in Bombay.

TABLE XXVI-A—INCOME-TAX—*contd.*

Year.	Part IV— Other Sources		Total.	
	Assessment.	Net collections.	Assessment.	Net collections.
		Rs.		Rs.
1885-1886	2,762	51,770	2,820	53,552
1886-1887	2,368	54,583	2,506	56,729
1887-1888	2,360	67,342	3,003	69,888
1888-1889	2,978	66,748	3,097	71,768
1889-1890	3,168	72,825	3,237	75,672
1890-1891	3,000	70,547	3,096	72,412
1891-1892	2,812	66,379	2,894	71,307
1892-1893	2,720	66,790	2,800	70,842
1893-1894	1,267	22,365	1,314	34,794
1894-1895	1,007	47,180	1,040	48,726
1895-1896	1,044	22,694	1,002	34,038
1896-1897	858	32,310	861	42,840
1897-1898	1,236	53,808	1,307	56,100
1898-1899	968	45,311	1,006	47,028
1899-1900	1,210	54,140	1,246	55,700
1900-1901	1,173	56,970	1,212	56,571
1901-1902	1,576	71,600	1,667	75,184
1902-1903	1,215	54,793	1,254	56,407
1903-1904	1,557	56,050	1,579	58,225
1904-1905	1,022	51,796	1,066	75,061
1905-1906	1,328	72,594	1,367	78,516
1906-1907	1,503	1,05,088	1,561	1,07,504
1907-1908	829	82,947	815	66,617
1908-1909		2,36,500		2,39,022
1909-1910	1,292	2,31,349	1,371	2,38,740
1910-1911	1,401	2,10,078	1,430	2,10,676
1911-1912	631	75,116	631	71,116

Note.—These figures are exclusive of collections on salary, pension, etc., and interest on securities directly recovered for the District by the Assistant Comptroller in Accounts.

TABLE XXVI-B—INCOME-TAX : CLASSIFICATION OF INCOMES UNDER PART IV.

Year.	Income of Rs. 500—1,000.		Income of Rs. 1,000—1,200.	
	Amount.	No. of collections.	Amount.	No. of collections.
1922-1923 .. .. .	1,349	22,139	417	9,261
1923-1924 .. .. .	1,304	21,772	445	10,239
1924-1925 .. .. .	1,361	22,599	507	11,720
1925-1926 .. .. .	1,371	22,894	589	13,210
1926-1927 .. .. .	2,045	23,746	832	13,230
1927-1928 .. .. .	1,894	21,781	545	11,611
1928-1929 .. .. .	1,758	20,425	594	12,330
1929-1930 .. .. .	1,675	18,491	557	12,330
1930-1931 .. .. .	1,487	1,000	830	11,230
1931-1932 .. .. .	.....	.....	570	12,230
1932-1933 .. .. .	.....	.....	820	13,230
1933-1934 .. .. .	.....	.....	580	11,230
1934-1935 .. .. .	.....	.....	770	11,230
1935-1936 .. .. .	.....	.....	557	11,230
1936-1937 .. .. .	.....	.....	740	11,230
1937-1938 .. .. .	.....	.....	710	11,230
1938-1939 .. .. .	.....	.....	930	11,230
1939-1940 .. .. .	.....	.....	741	11,230
1940-1941 .. .. .	.....	.....	747	11,230
1941-1942 .. .. .	.....	.....	830	11,230
1942-1943 .. .. .	.....	.....	848	11,230
1943-1944 .. .. .	.....	.....	820	11,230
1944-1945 .. .. .	.....	.....	470	11,230
1945-1946 .. .. .	.....	.....	430	11,230
1946-1947 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1947-1948 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1948-1949 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1949-1950 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950-1951 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1951-1952 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1952-1953 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1953-1954 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1954-1955 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1955-1956 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1956-1957 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1957-1958 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1958-1959 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1959-1960 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1960-1961 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1961-1962 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1962-1963 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1963-1964 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1964-1965 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1965-1966 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1966-1967 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1967-1968 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1968-1969 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1969-1970 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1970-1971 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1971-1972 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1972-1973 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1973-1974 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1974-1975 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1975-1976 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1976-1977 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1977-1978 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1978-1979 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1979-1980 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1980-1981 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1981-1982 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1982-1983 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1983-1984 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1984-1985 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1985-1986 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1986-1987 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1987-1988 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1988-1989 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1989-1990 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1990-1991 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1991-1992 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1992-1993 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1993-1994 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1994-1995 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1995-1996 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1996-1997 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1997-1998 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1998-1999 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1999-2000 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2000-2001 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2001-2002 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2002-2003 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2003-2004 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2004-2005 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2005-2006 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2006-2007 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2007-2008 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2008-2009 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2009-2010 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2010-2011 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2011-2012 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2012-2013 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2013-2014 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2014-2015 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2015-2016 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2016-2017 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2017-2018 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2018-2019 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2019-2020 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2020-2021 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2021-2022 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2022-2023 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2023-2024 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2024-2025 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2025-2026 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2026-2027 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2027-2028 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2028-2029 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2029-2030 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2030-2031 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2031-2032 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2032-2033 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2033-2034 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2034-2035 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2035-2036 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2036-2037 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2037-2038 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2038-2039 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2039-2040 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2040-2041 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2041-2042 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2042-2043 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2043-2044 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2044-2045 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2045-2046 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2046-2047 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2047-2048 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2048-2049 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2049-2050 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2050-2051 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2051-2052 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2052-2053 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2053-2054 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2054-2055 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2055-2056 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2056-2057 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2057-2058 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2058-2059 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2059-2060 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2060-2061 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2061-2062 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2062-2063 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2063-2064 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2064-2065 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2065-2066 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2066-2067 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2067-2068 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2068-2069 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2069-2070 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2070-2071 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2071-2072 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2072-2073 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2073-2074 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2074-2075 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2075-2076 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2076-2077 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2077-2078 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2078-2079 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2079-2080 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2080-2081 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2081-2082 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2082-2083 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2083-2084 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2084-2085 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2085-2086 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2086-2087 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2087-2088 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2088-2089 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2089-2090 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2090-2091 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2091-2092 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2092-2093 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2093-2094 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2094-2095 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2095-2096 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2096-2097 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2097-2098 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2098-2099 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2099-2100 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2100-2101 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2101-2102 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2102-2103 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2103-2104 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2104-2105 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2105-2106 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2106-2107 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2107-2108 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2108-2109 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2109-2110 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2110-2111 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2111-2112 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2112-2113 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2113-2114 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2114-2115 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2115-2116 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2116-2117 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2117-2118 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2118-2119 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2119-2120 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2120-2121 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2121-2122 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2122-2123 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2123-2124 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2124-2125 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2125-2126 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2126-2127 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2127-2128 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2128-2129 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2129-2130 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2130-2131 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2131-2132 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2132-2133 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2133-2134 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2134-2135 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2135-2136 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2136-2137 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2137-2138 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2138-2139 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2139-2140 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2140-2141 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2141-2142 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2142-2143 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2143-2144 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2144-2145 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2145-2146 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2146-2147 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2147-2148 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2148-2149 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2149-2150 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2150-2151 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2151-2152 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2152-2153 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2153-2154 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2154-2155 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2155-2156 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2156-2157 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2157-2158 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2158-2159 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2159-2160 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2160-2161 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2161-2162 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2162-2163 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2163-2164 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2164-2165 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2165-2166 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2166-2167 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2167-2168 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2168-2169 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2169-2170 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2170-2171 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2171-2172 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XXVI-B—INCOME-TAX: CLASSIFICATION OF INCOMES UNDER PART IV—*contd.*

Year.	Incomes of Rs. 1,000 —2,000.		Incomes exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Total.	
	Asses- seds.	Net collections.	Asses- seds.	Net collections.	Asses- seds.	Net collections.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1926-1928 ..	189	5,414	215	22,898	2,745	81,293
1926-1927 ..	186	5,406	227	24,454	2,866	84,664
1927-1928 ..	189	6,097	219	26,322	2,909	87,442
1928-1929 ..	209	7,065	231	28,080	2,939	89,780
1929-1930 ..	222	8,400	260	27,397	3,138	70,325
1930-1931 ..	228	8,225	247	27,257	2,900	70,542
1931-1932 ..	232	8,425	257	27,030	2,812	80,070
1932-1933 ..	226	8,248	262	27,368	2,720	80,720
1933-1934 ..	249	9,080	245	28,900	1,297	32,522
1934-1935 ..	260	7,714	229	29,550	1,007	47,190
1935-1936 ..	219	8,225	224	30,237	1,064	32,698
1936-1937 ..	189	8,031	245	24,902	600	40,345
1937-1938 ..	212	8,040	260	27,661	1,230	38,966
1938-1939 ..	181	8,878	230	25,361	600	45,211
1939-1940 ..	232	7,825	266	24,527	1,210	31,190
1940-1941 ..	223	8,279	230	26,704	1,173	34,979
1941-1942 ..	272	10,295	214	26,379	1,578	71,090
1942-1943 ..	214	8,067	220	28,100	1,244	64,792
1943-1944 ..	220	8,215	200	22,128	1,257	54,000
1944-1945 ..	200	8,767	309	41,822	1,222	79,720
1945-1946 ..	272	10,498	211	22,960	1,534	70,284
1946-1947 ..	240	11,720	270	22,520	1,500	1,27,684
1947-1948 ..	180	7,614	220	46,015	602	61,817
1948-1949 ..	229	8,271	640	1,04,215	1,290	1,78,002
1949-1950 ..	—	—	7,371	2,89,740	1,271	2,68,745
1950-1951 ..	—	—	7,430	2,19,679	1,452	2,36,676
1951-1952 ..	—	—	881	25,119	604	25,119

TABLE XXVII-A

Particulars.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I.—Receipts.</i>							
Provincial rates ..	2,04,431	1,36,424	2,02,389	2,12,212	1,86,910	1,90,647	2,32,140
Education ..	1,202	484	305	444	697	1,816	3,201
Medical ..	640	221	470	810	2,152	581	472
Scientific and other minor departments.	6,083	3,000	2,478	2,540	2,500	2,234	2,668
Civil works ..	20,007	19,700	22,544	17,540	12,000	11,100	8,997
Contributions ..	66,834	21,360	57,080	49,374	54,000	55,281	65,000
Pounds ..	11,091	14,550	10,640	7,240	9,071	9,500	4,200
Miscellaneous ..	790	1,822	1,400	865	1,200	501	500
Total ..	2,99,108	2,74,070	2,93,803	2,90,727	2,75,143	2,69,566	2,83,528
<i>II.—Expenditure.</i>							
Administration ..	9,874	7,100	9,780	7,660	7,900	9,472	7,000
Education ..	87,545	91,000	74,717	77,825	72,044	72,904	75,000
Medical ..	18,102	18,945	45,325	26,286	26,063	21,781	18,700
Scientific and other minor departments.	17,323	10,500	10,502	9,237	9,900	9,231	10,600
Civil works ..	1,37,838	1,82,811	1,40,825	1,56,719	1,28,578	1,36,823	1,32,500
Contributions ..	197	2,000	2,100	4,000	2,000	2,000	4,000
Miscellaneous ..	30,571	9,470	4,001	5,000	5,000	3,010	2,400
Total ..	2,29,027	3,09,390	2,81,022	3,10,166	2,30,218	2,27,002	2,82,100

Note.—The figures from 1895-96 to 1901-02 are for the old Shikarpur district.

## DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD.

1882-1883.	1883-1884.	1884-1885.	1885-1886.	1886-1887.	1887-1888.	1888-1889.	1889-1890.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
81,434	80,801	80,078	87,440	97,607	1,110,102	1,014,254	1,07,878
1,124	1,451	1,581	1,029	1,814	1,389	1,740	1,810
1,000	100	501	51	100	12	79	60
2,131	4,502	3,675	2,727	3,031	3,388	3,802	3,220
5,245	6,729	15,400	8,109	7,809	10,621	11,754	10,720
27,630	40,913	46,889	93,724	11,384	11,389	11,723	1,01,723
304	1,424	707	1,439	1,739	1,896	1,124	1,120
1,389	444	404	239	655	427	5,461	1,344
1,30,965	1,31,400	1,33,028	1,92,938	2,08,167	2,25,894	2,22,256	2,28,189
5,267	5,427	4,816	5,311	5,370	1,332	10,113	6,152
29,201	40,213	42,910	51,357	50,750	55,385	63,798	70,541
8,794	7,861	7,430	6,912	8,430	6,777	10,631	22,088
10,222	9,477	10,130	10,140	10,928	10,285	10,839	11,441
65,741	55,810	65,319	64,401	1,55,174	1,36,195	97,535	1,08,977
7,518	1,100	750	1,225	1,505	5,064	1,742	2,279
6,120	1,348	2,138	2,038	2,200	1,989	2,355	2,277
1,59,989	1,51,435	1,59,422	1,61,667	1,84,385	2,17,721	1,36,841	2,42,909

Sum of the seven talukas alone transferred to the Laranga District.



TABLE XXVII-A-

Particulars.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I.—Receipts.</i>						
Provincial taxes ..	99,041	90,012	69,792	83,314	99,322	1,38,403
Gratuities ..	1,823	1,323	1,466	1,233	1,223	900
Medical ..	87	70	62	11	216	308
Scientific and other minor departments.	4,810	4,539	2,056	796	1,473	1,122
Civil works ..	9,641	10,497	8,544	5,221	5,721	5,307
Contributions ..	1,03,190	1,77,122	1,86,774	1,37,372	1,35,976	1,46,039
Private ..	-1,138	-182	-123	-378	-1,130	-773
Miscellaneous ..	700	800	307	1,206	1,238	886
Total ..	2,17,027	2,23,865	1,59,879	2,29,169	2,33,554	2,80,538
<i>II.—Expenditure.</i>						
Administration ..	6,374	1,566	10,044	5,423	728	5,148
Education ..	74,390	94,729	83,523	96,590	1,09,203	1,07,405
Medical ..	18,148	13,090	11,593	16,257	18,057	18,101
Scientific and other minor departments.	11,322	12,234	10,918	10,480	8,367	12,567
Civil works ..	1,45,509	1,30,206	96,163	83,130	93,094	89,323
Contributions ..	1,582	1,002	1,696	1,792	2,143	2,400
Miscellaneous ..	1,983	3,417	2,439	3,003	3,884	2,329
Total ..	2,59,314	2,46,214	2,46,716	2,16,596	2,39,944	2,45,128

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD—*contd.*

1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,29,490	1,33,156	1,23,531	96,872	96,093	1,20,791
1,223	828	669	228	152	175
10	672	489	57	197	111
2,051	2,289	2,195	1,899	2,350	2,469
11,819	10,545	12,899	18,897	21,906	8,774
1,34,549	1,59,964	1,67,949	3,16,632	2,37,546	2,72,918
164	2,565	497	294	....	....
3,851	2,943	105	338	5,499	799
2,56,214	2,54,974	3,00,965	4,27,567	3,43,994	4,22,899
1,119	1,797	2,549	6,885	10,299	11,361
84,096	1,11,917	1,49,261	1,26,867	1,76,543	1,39,266
8,972	13,121	13,877	18,804	23,899	13,820
10,067	10,125	11,949	28,292	11,487	17,804
1,66,377	91,093	1,20,799	1,74,854	1,65,041	1,34,214
50,234	21,941	18,737	22,770	21,904	27,797
1,749	5,882	8,292	3,601	11,899	3,266
2,33,175	2,56,566	4,26,729	4,13,322	4,93,892	4,12,587

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND

Name of Board.	1891-1896	1896-1907	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911
Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Local Board ..	88,174	28,318	42,554	93,090	30,708	20,414
Taluka Local Board, Ubauro ..	8,827	5,058	5,508	5,800	5,277	4,003
Do. Mirpur ..	10,772	6,710	7,575	8,093	5,262	6,533
Do. Pano Akl ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Rohat ..	12,090	7,065	10,761	9,543	8,848	6,073
Do. Sukkur ..	8,315	9,612	10,135	9,974	9,000	9,152
Do. Sukkarpur ..	11,908	10,109	11,418	8,115	9,020	11,289
Do. Garkhi Yudu ..	11,436	8,310	10,484	9,255	9,320	10,234
Do. Ghoski ..	13,591	11,170	12,615	14,589	12,763	10,837
Total ..	1,74,675	87,221	1,32,758	2,65,822	1,31,586	1,31,547
Expenditure.						
District Local Board ..	94,124	42,963	69,001	43,210	88,680	90,423
Taluka Local Board, Ubauro ..	8,827	5,058	5,572	5,804	5,800	4,001
Do. Mirpur ..	12,110	10,211	10,604	7,637	5,389	9,312
Do. Ghoski ..	12,389	15,188	11,470	15,433	10,979	14,147
Do. Rohat ..	22,180	10,454	9,694	10,401	8,107	8,614
Do. Sukkur ..	8,312	7,448	8,100	11,020	5,021	7,002
Do. Sukkarpur ..	11,969	7,424	9,928	12,029	8,401	6,279
Do. Garkhi Yudu ..	11,400	9,472	9,104	8,328	7,178	1,581
Do. Pano Akl ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,82,078	1,07,288	1,94,379	1,24,722	1,41,901	1,43,279

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD.

1901-1902	1902-1903	1903-1904	1904-1905	1905-1906	1906-1907	1907-1908	1908-1909
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
28,422	33,089	34,748	1,06,125	1,26,284	1,28,000	1,33,266	1,29,009
8,698	8,170	4,617	6,164	4,801	7,044	6,255	8,341
1,213	7,430	6,090	6,401	5,000	7,021	5,230	9,350
..	..	..	..	11,241	5,307	6,101	8,235
8,698	7,271	5,698	7,229	5,809	6,491	12,184	6,425
7,270	5,735	6,546	7,170	7,787	11,097	8,075	6,890
10,505	4,722	8,609	9,670	10,536	14,554	12,914	16,139
9,730	3,902	9,031	10,301	11,607	13,099	16,366	10,300
10,307	10,713	6,414	9,870	4,474	8,023	9,485	7,480
30,847	1,20,865	1,21,465	1,85,554	1,85,494	2,04,307	2,25,099	2,17,330
20,000	66,551	75,768	70,129	1,07,279	1,15,656	1,43,241	1,09,023
5,902	4,542	5,209	6,102	6,351	5,276	7,941	6,543
4,514	2,051	5,807	5,458	5,300	1,027	0,730	7,544
12,100	10,889	7,905	6,197	4,271	5,500	5,961	9,022
9,028	7,106	5,034	6,476	6,140	4,909	8,092	6,604
10,101	7,200	4,800	7,030	6,567	1,217	12,705	9,021
8,000	10,000	9,100	7,402	9,600	16,905	12,423	12,000
8,001	9,999	11,549	9,100	9,600	16,905	12,444	9,901
..	..	..	..	6,564	4,821	5,867	9,400
75,641	1,33,368	1,37,425	1,55,402	1,61,307	1,84,308	2,17,212	1,78,647

\*Note.—The figures against the district board for the years previous to 1902-1903 have been adjusted according to the present area.

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND

Name of Board.		1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Income.</i>							
District Local Board ..		1,61,965	1,29,744	1,65,554	1,55,414	1,74,002	1,90,280
Taluka Local Board, Ubauro ..		5,678	4,744	5,115	5,723	6,120	6,281
Do. Mirpur ..		5,135	4,840	4,780	4,947	5,254	5,208
Do. Puno Akh ..		9,225	9,519	7,130	3,994	4,391	7,203
Do. Sukri ..		7,447	5,432	5,574	6,444	6,790	8,301
Do. Sukkur ..		7,968	9,370	8,970	6,714	7,257	7,351
Do. Sukharpur ..		10,748	10,120	8,200	7,084	11,513	9,389
Do. Gachhi Taluka ..		9,647	7,963	6,330	7,295	7,380	8,557
Do. Ustaht ..		8,142	6,383	7,175	6,723	6,823	6,790
Total ..		2,29,163	2,17,617	2,52,845	1,99,378	2,25,189	2,50,331
<i>Expenditure.</i>							
District Local Board ..		1,93,171	1,85,114	1,77,042	1,90,385	1,97,173	1,78,352
Taluka Local Board, Ubauro ..		7,252	6,230	4,700	4,479	4,822	4,039
Do. Mirpur ..		11,610	10,909	8,871	5,982	6,423	5,439
Do. Ustaht ..		3,562	3,387	7,691	7,477	7,361	6,818
Do. Sukri ..		10,771	8,822	5,904	2,313	2,841	6,638
Do. Sukkur ..		11,579	7,972	8,326	3,582	6,423	5,880
Do. Sukharpur ..		18,218	18,211	10,802	8,554	7,441	7,787
Do. Gachhi Taluka ..		10,235	8,961	9,277	4,479	5,238	5,666
Do. Puno Akh ..		8,179	8,078	12,180	6,052	6,009	4,751
Total ..		2,41,839	2,39,914	2,46,014	2,56,716	2,16,160	2,30,644

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD—*contd.*

1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,64,228	1,29,388	1,36,232	1,47,360	2,72,024	2,61,711	2,38,658
5,200	5,697	5,779	5,708	3,615	4,045	5,790
5,614	2,955	3,662	5,238	5,739	2,299	1,383
6,672	7,711	8,416	4,882	4,700	3,794	6,477
7,672	8,957	8,471	8,902	6,226	5,203	6,644
8,605	11,869	11,459	11,529	11,500	6,779	9,385
10,429	13,032	9,965	10,661	11,413	6,546	12,302
9,561	13,623	8,297	8,973	9,345	6,517	11,611
6,666	6,101	6,510	4,971	4,129	4,768	5,327
2,85,316	2,38,214	2,54,974	2,66,565	4,27,987	3,45,964	3,22,969
1,96,234	1,50,199	1,96,227	2,56,110	2,46,749	2,49,328	2,32,969
4,576	9,236	4,577	4,176	6,495	5,440	6,029
5,973	4,090	2,821	7,222	4,977	3,398	4,972
2,892	4,912	3,096	6,411	7,289	3,596	3,286
3,968	7,759	6,123	7,437	7,044	7,365	6,221
6,392	7,459	7,899	11,900	14,897	11,721	16,184
10,396	7,667	10,303	11,433	8,645	10,571	11,690
10,007	8,214	15,397	11,115	7,779	8,790	10,309
2,217	2,954	2,796	7,946	7,094	3,540	3,523
4,41,158	3,53,175	3,56,554	3,26,779	4,12,739	3,91,897	3,72,947



TABLE XXVIII.—MUNICIPALITIES.

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.	1880-1886.	1886-1897.	1897-1906.	1906-1908.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870	Gadh Yash.	9,571	12,825	13,544	13,300
	{ Receipts ..	11,071	15,322	16,165	12,896
	{ Expenditure ..	7,432	7,794	14,717	9,039
1884	Ghodli* ..	7,865	7,230	13,654	8,822
	{ Receipts ..	24,865	21,363	24,243	24,322
	{ Expenditure ..	24,358	20,659	21,497	24,231
1885	Nahat ..	1,12,747	1,07,335	1,13,192	1,20,304
	{ Receipts ..	1,18,316	1,47,386	1,25,470	1,22,680
	{ Expenditure ..	5,68,722	2,23,304	2,95,792	2,40,722
1892	Sakkar* ..	2,11,397	2,15,183	2,28,716	2,22,307
	{ Receipts ..				
	{ Expenditure ..				

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.	1890-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870	Gadh Yash.	14,010	18,238	21,553	19,968
	{ Receipts ..	15,336	18,048	20,850	20,323
	{ Expenditure ..	12,226	7,894	8,534	9,792
1885	Ghodli* ..	11,834	8,888	7,689	10,777
	{ Receipts ..	23,982	24,348	24,348	24,803
	{ Expenditure ..	22,892	22,860	22,897	24,807
1885	Nahat ..	1,32,858	1,29,068	1,29,050	1,26,490
	{ Receipts ..	1,41,000	1,29,067	1,29,456	1,25,947
	{ Expenditure ..	2,38,981	1,09,438	2,36,797	2,16,441
1892	Sakkar* ..	2,30,015	2,06,072	2,07,614	2,21,378
	{ Receipts ..				
	{ Expenditure ..				

\*These municipalities show an excess of expenditure in certain years due to the repayment of loans, deposits, &c.

TABLE XXVIII—MUNICIPALITIES—*contd.*

Year in which audit made.	Name of municipality.		1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1900	Gulistan Yash	{ Receipts ..	23,549	24,155	22,894	25,297
		{ Expenditure ..	26,676	17,682	17,829	15,821
1901	Gulistan*	{ Receipts ..	7,523	8,164	8,230	8,541
		{ Expenditure ..	7,223	8,763	7,873	9,077
1902	Bahar	{ Receipts ..	67,358	81,537	70,427	73,049
		{ Expenditure ..	65,947	59,141	58,740	57,664
1903	Mulkapur*	{ Receipts ..	1,29,842	1,30,800	1,66,041	1,77,231
		{ Expenditure ..	1,00,128	1,18,403	1,58,373	1,79,273
1904	Arhar*	{ Receipts ..	1,94,588	2,42,333	2,38,243	2,13,541
		{ Expenditure ..	1,97,933	2,01,088	2,00,654	2,00,302

Year in which audit made.	Name of municipality.		1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1905	Gulistan Yash	{ Receipts ..	15,710	18,301	17,047	16,880	17,000
		{ Expenditure ..	17,868	42,186	33,456	24,424	16,866
1906	Gulistan*	{ Receipts ..	7,006	8,843	8,122	8,306	9,507
		{ Expenditure ..	7,390	7,378	8,774	8,196	9,502
1907	Bahar	{ Receipts ..	36,537	35,813	30,310	37,548	38,129
		{ Expenditure ..	27,007	25,902	40,045	37,087	35,313
1908	Mulkapur*	{ Receipts ..	1,77,029	1,63,813	1,77,213	1,70,000	1,80,300
		{ Expenditure ..	1,61,843	1,59,796	1,78,421	1,31,697	1,64,493
1909	Arhar*	{ Receipts ..	2,19,683	2,29,899	2,16,002	2,12,371	2,23,749
		{ Expenditure ..	1,91,349	2,00,294	2,01,218	2,01,000	2,23,100

\*These municipalities show an excess of expenditure in certain years due to the expenditure on roads, schools, &c.

TABLE XXVIII—MUNICIPALITIES—*concl.*

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870	Gachl Yatsu {	16,180	17,727	14,901	20,488	22,254
	Expenditure ..	14,311	15,407	15,001	20,027	16,176
1885	Ghoshl* {	9,708	9,000	10,514	10,288	12,307
	Expenditure ..	8,893	10,544	10,020	11,074	12,886
1885	Rohri {	32,375	33,104	35,871	38,401	37,203
	Expenditure ..	24,524	30,751	33,870	31,453	37,360
1885	Shikarpur* {	1,81,302	1,60,342	1,55,805	1,50,944	1,36,240
	Expenditure ..	2,24,549	2,04,304	1,98,253	1,84,522	1,83,275
1892	Sukkur* {	2,00,000	2,24,304	2,18,582	2,41,909	2,48,803
	Expenditure ..	2,73,145	2,03,620	2,19,519	2,55,076	2,50,000

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870	Gachl Yatsu {	28,917	19,543	33,567	24,386	36,254
	Expenditure ..	30,573	29,795	20,735	35,684	12,363
1885	Ghoshl* {	12,438	16,074	10,074	19,702	18,886
	Expenditure ..	12,050	16,794	16,794	17,986	17,584
1885	Rohri {	41,251	48,912	48,912	54,701	50,347
	Expenditure ..	38,284	54,000	54,800	58,803	60,204
1885	Shikarpur* {	2,11,513	2,32,428	2,32,420	2,44,644	4,08,760
	Expenditure ..	2,22,430	2,45,845	2,48,845	4,03,707	5,00,000
1892	Sukkur* {	2,72,864	2,89,122	2,94,122	3,23,379	4,38,000
	Expenditure ..	2,34,253	2,89,150	2,96,150	3,02,633	3,77,200

\*These municipalities show an excess of expenditure in certain years due to the repayment of loans, etc.

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TABLE XXIX-A

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TABLE XXIX-A—EDUCATION: PROPORTION

Name of Taluka.	Principal religions.	Population.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.
Ulhasnagar .. ..	Hindu .. ..	8,405	3,110	2,994
	Muslimans .. ..	20,118	10,352	13,468
	All religions .. ..	35,621	20,232	16,389
Milepur Mahadeo .. ..	Hindu .. ..	7,716	4,229	3,486
	Muslimans .. ..	20,454	13,961	13,793
	All religions .. ..	28,657	21,249	17,373
Pune Ahi .. ..	Hindu .. ..	8,123	4,304	3,769
	Muslimans .. ..	22,540	13,567	14,331
	All religions .. ..	41,238	21,902	19,639
Chetoli .. ..	Hindu .. ..	6,143	4,402	3,729
	Muslimans .. ..	20,027	13,297	14,730
	All religions .. ..	31,894	23,015	18,899
Bokri .. ..	Hindu .. ..	21,549	11,553	10,094
	Muslimans .. ..	54,548	30,589	24,137
	All religions .. ..	77,330	42,775	34,555
Bukhar .. ..	Hindu .. ..	19,601	12,307	17,456
	Muslimans .. ..	67,212	31,955	28,339
	All religions .. ..	86,813	46,236	40,577
Bhatnagar .. ..	Hindu .. ..	42,102	21,993	20,209
	Muslimans .. ..	70,651	39,442	31,209
	All religions .. ..	112,070	61,568	50,502
Narhi Taluk .. ..	Hindu .. ..	13,890	7,852	5,421
	Muslimans .. ..	48,252	26,849	21,899
	All religions .. ..	62,551	34,703	28,371
Total .. ..	Hindu .. ..	118,631	79,767	68,234
	Muslimans .. ..	276,326	120,175	126,151
	All religions .. ..	310,322	192,369	147,959

## OF LITERATES (CENSUS OF 1921).

Literates.			Percentage of literates to total population.		
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1,018	942	76	18	27	2
439	379	61	1	2	0.4
1,433	1,329	104	4	7	1
303	249	54	12	22	1
379	313	66	1	2	0.2
1,368	1,208	160	4	6	0.9
304	270	34	3	6	1
143	101	42	1	1	0.13
373	323	50	1	2	0.2
581	505	76	7	10	1
368	342	26	1	2	0.2
1,002	943	59	2	4	0.7
2,153	2,037	116	15	28	3
1,433	1,331	102	8	6	1
4,729	4,141	588	8	10	2
9,554	7,584	1,970	21	34	4
1,221	1,146	75	2	1	0.2
19,184	18,307	877	10	17	2
8,796	8,223	573	10	28	3
1,101	1,026	75	2	2	0.2
7,902	7,413	489	7	12	1
1,723	1,677	46	12	28	1
277	238	39	1	1	0.1
2,614	1,949	665	3	8	0.2
22,681	21,566	1,115	13	27	2
1,681	1,598	83	2	2	0.4
29,231	28,513	718	8	20	1



TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION : NUMBER

Class of Institution.				1892-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99
<i>A.—Institutions.</i>							
1. High schools	Institutions	..	..	1	1	1	1
	Pupils	{	Male	225	271	252	241
		{	Female	..	..	..	..
2. Middle schools (English)*	Institutions	..	..	2	2	2	2
	Pupils	{	Male	80	..	..	..
		{	Female	..	54	57	41
3. Middle schools (vernacular)	Institutions	..	..	2	2	2	2
	Pupils	{	Male	227	191	246	213
		{	Female	..	..	..	..
4. Primary schools—							
(a) Local board	Institutions	..	..	66	68	84	88
	Pupils	{	Male	2,997	3,259	3,682	3,072
		{	Female	13	19	4	1
(b) Municipal	Institutions	..	..	21	20	21	21
	Pupils	{	Male	1,023	1,021	1,794	1,908
		{	Female	365	311	419	409
(c) Aided	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils	{	Male	..	..	..	..
		{	Female	..	..	..	..
(d) Unaided	Institutions	..	..	..	11	..	..
	Pupils	{	Male	..	..	..	..
		{	Female	..	..	..	..
(e) Indigenous	Institutions	..	..	375	331	229	196
	Pupils	{	Male	7,683	8,573	8,245	5,796
		{	Female	2,586	2,447	1,996	1,891
Total primary schools	Institutions	..	..	581	527	311	276
	Pupils	{	Male	12,015	10,602	11,143	10,267
		{	Female	2,945	2,817	2,419	2,011
5. Training schools				..	..	..	..
6. Technical and other special schools†	Institutions	..	..	2	2	2	2
	Pupils	{	Male	94	17	45	26
		{	Female	..	..	..	..
Total public	Institutions	..	..	583	544	313	280
	Pupils	{	Male	12,223	10,731	11,892	11,364
		{	Female	2,945	2,871	2,473	2,114
Total				15,588	13,602	14,157	13,879

\* Schools teaching through Urdu.  
† Schools teaching through English.  
‡ Girls attending "boys' schools."

OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.

1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
225	230	231	231	232	234	235	235	235
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
16	13	13	16	27	27	725	775	802
22	35	13	"	"	"	9	8	1
3	4	4	5	5	5	"	"	"
354	455	100	600	625	844	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
59	67	67	67	68	82	103	16	100
5,025	2,801	2,967	3,304	4,115	4,425	5,000	4,821	5,094
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
22	22	21	22	22	27	32	27	27
2,224	2,297	2,308	2,550	2,550	2,501	2,800	2,205	2,240
661	492	434	544	520	310	300	150	975
"	1	3	1	2	2	2	5	3
"	100	125	125	125	125	100	96	174
"	100	125	125	125	125	94	96	134
"	2	4	2	2	27	4	5	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	100	100	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	122	147	120
190	190	190	170	180	190	122	147	120
6,122	2,742	2,295	6,130	4,801	2,601	4,770	4,230	4,018
1,000	1,000	1,000	800	1,470	70	1,215	1,217	1,000
275	260	202	250	272	290	280	272	292
11,307	10,000	10,944	11,015	11,820	11,276	11,877	11,900	12,266
2,451	2,180	2,100	2,204	2,041	1,877	2,170	2,141	2,000
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
80	91	72	80	94	66	80	71	61
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
205	217	271	215	204	240	301	250	270
12,181	11,770	11,370	12,510	12,000	14,407	14,100	15,142	15,290
2,443	2,201	2,145	1,204	2,041	1,677	2,142	2,200	2,000
14,604	13,270	14,124	14,204	11,902	16,114	16,201	15,200	15,490

months of English.  
months of vernacular.  
are included under these groups.

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION : NUMBER

Class of Institution.				1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
A—Institutions—contd.							
Private.	1. Advanced ..	Institutions ..	..	—	—	5	21
		Pupils ..	Male ..	—	—	89	231
			Female ..	—	—	—	54
		2. Private elementary ..	Institutions ..	..	230	226	224
	Pupils ..		Male ..	2,352	1,314	2,361	2,290
			Female ..	648	1,028	821	828
	3. Other Schools not conforming to the Departmental Standard.		Institutions ..	..	—	—	—
		Pupils ..	Male ..	—	—	—	—
			Female ..	—	—	—	—
		Total private ..	Institutions ..	..	230	226	225
	Pupils ..		Male ..	2,352	1,314	2,402	2,306
			Female ..	648	1,028	821	828
Total ..				2,580	2,542	3,083	2,972
Grand Total ..				568	570	547	517
..				13,076	12,100	13,134	14,094
..				3,501	4,400	3,108	2,550
Total ..				18,547	16,604	17,240	16,696
B—Percentage of pupils.							
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.				30.7	28.2	30.0	29.9
2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age.				8.0	9.1	8.8	8.0
3. Number of Mohammedan pupils ..				—	—	—	—
4. Percentage of Mohammedan pupils to Mohammedans of school-going age.				20.715	16.802	16.196	17.252
				18.0	16.4	10.6	15.7

## OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.

1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
32	3	11	11	8	8	4	..	1
377	99	90	97	122	212	85	..	22
25	..	21	16	9	..	..	..	..
227	288	204	180	160	147	128	149	116
2,355	2,103	2,323	1,302	1,700	1,481	1,545	1,345	1,585
281	221	844	267	457	455	492	387	222
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	109	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..
219	281	305	141	192	151	162	149	117
1,736	2,185	2,419	1,488	2,034	1,726	1,908	1,345	1,587
914	721	861	303	478	429	495	387	222
9,544	8,927	4,394	1,892	2,582	2,221	1,801	1,722	1,710
506	320	378	400	446	440	443	428	397
14,891	14,971	15,188	14,299	14,965	16,236	15,474	14,488	16,702
2,207	2,862	3,030	1,797	2,226	2,602	2,678	2,862	2,418
18,148	17,985	16,428	10,105	11,485	16,345	16,122	17,189	17,298
30° 0	30° 0	27° 0	31° 2	30° 2	30° 5	32° 8	31° 5	31° 8
9° 0	6° 2	6° 3	7° 2	7° 2	6° 0	7° 2	7° 2	6° 6
17,738	17,217	17,965	8,882	7,217	10,586	9,179	8,267	7,864
16° 2	15° 7	14° 2	15° 5	12° 8	17° 0	18° 12	14° 51	15° 47

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION : NUMBER

Class of Institutions.		1906-07.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
A.—Institutions.					
1. High schools.	Institutions	1	2	2	2
	Pupils	406	519	23	892
	Male	..	..	..	..
2. Middle schools (English)*.	Institutions	6	7	7	7
	Pupils	1,022	967	826	911
	Male	..	..	..	..
3. Middle schools (Gurmukhi).	Institutions	..	..	..	..
	Pupils	..	..	..	..
	Male	..	..	..	..
4. Primary schools —	Institutions	..	..	..	..
	Pupils	..	..	..	..
	Male	..	..	..	..
(a) Local Board	Institutions	88	117	111	120
	Pupils	1,237	8,322	6,498	7,010
	Male	..	..	..	..
(b) Municipal ..	Institutions	27	28	29	29
	Pupils	2,622	2,711	2,500	2,554
	Male	..	..	..	..
(c) Aided ..	Institutions	4	2	4	9
	Pupils	114	408	225	464
	Male	..	..	..	..
(d) Unaided ..	Institutions	101	102	86	107
	Pupils	1	2	3	1
	Male	..	..	..	..
(e) Indigenous	Institutions	129	126	124	112
	Pupils	3,796	3,834	4,009	4,342
	Male	..	..	..	..
Total Primary schools	Institutions	250	276	277	296
	Pupils	10,052	10,158	10,220	10,576
	Male	..	..	..	..
5. Training schools	Institutions	..	..	..	..
	Pupils	..	..	..	..
	Male	..	..	..	..
6. Technical and special schools†	Institutions	1	1	1	1
	Pupils	96	29	94	22
	Male	..	..	..	..
Total pupils	Institutions	261	286	296	296
	Pupils	11,044	10,886	10,315	10,597
	Male	..	..	..	..
Total ..		11,861	17,146	16,649	18,022

\* Schools teaching through the Urdu medium.  
† Schools teaching through the English medium.  
‡ Girls attending boys' schools.

## OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.

1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
945	956	969	941	909	902	892	822	801	612	429	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5	7	8	8	4	3	3	5	6	6	8	
577	574	605	538	459	521	582	582	570	499	554	
"	52	"	"	"	"	"	11	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	11	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	11	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	11	"	"	"	"
108	146	130	121	150	119	165	165	54	172	186	
9,300	7,545	7,889	7,382	8,377	9,841	9,456	8,476	9,384	9,537	9,537	
4	10	7	11	15	89	104	112	182	182	102	
53	29	39	21	25	23	21	31	29	29	29	
2,317	2,379	2,336	2,342	2,445	2,613	2,606	2,572	2,537	2,537	2,537	
1,212	1,211	1,146	1,231	1,445	1,299	1,402	1,573	1,021	1,511	1,511	
5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	6	
871	709	774	665	577	607	653	544	489	489	489	
"	112	136	134	174	171	189	179	203	141	141	
"	1	1	1	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	
"	34	34	185	153	113	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
149	122	151	144	129	131	172	289	279	279	279	
4,514	4,332	4,389	4,307	3,896	3,696	4,731	6,200	6,368	5,948	5,948	
1,470	1,530	1,669	1,325	1,555	1,542	2,096	2,136	2,573	2,573	2,573	
319	237	341	333	356	236	274	416	459	459	459	
14,008	15,123	15,059	12,577	11,941	13,122	15,224	17,849	16,511	18,228	18,228	
2,687	2,682	3,044	3,051	3,189	3,079	3,791	3,099	5,527	4,789	4,789	
"	1	1	1	"	"	"	1	"	1	1	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	50	108	112	112	
"	18	17	23	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	
24	46	46	11	51	24	30	34	109	174	174	
"	"	"	"	27	26	26	"	"	"	"	
229	649	308	249	329	249	264	497	503	493	493	
16,006	16,701	17,289	16,997	17,187	16,276	17,438	19,222	19,870	19,687	19,687	
2,687	2,675	3,064	3,071	3,219	3,102	3,920	3,099	5,527	4,791	4,791	
18,399	19,714	20,381	19,971	20,402	19,478	21,258	24,202	25,250	22,978	22,978	

medium of English,  
medium of Vernacular,  
are included under male pupils.

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION : NUMBER

Class of Institution.				1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	
A—Institutions—contd.								
Private.	1. Advanced	{	Institutions ..	4	5	11	10	
			Pupils ..	Male ..	50	61	210	195
				Female ..	..	2	34	140
	2. Private elementary	{	Institutions ..	157	180	217	301	
			Pupils ..	Male ..	1,540	2,040	2,340	2,903
				Female ..	334	800	158	543
	3. Other Schools not conforming to the Departmental standard.	{	Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	
			Pupils ..	Male ..	..	..	..	..
				Female ..	..	..	..	..
	Total Private	{	Institutions ..	161	180	228	211	
			Pupils ..	Male ..	1,902	2,129	2,350	2,587
				Female ..	334	412	502	680
Total ..				2,226	2,541	2,850	2,967	
Grand Total	{	Institutions ..	422	479	518	521		
			Pupils ..	Male ..	13,258	16,000	17,178	17,884
				Female ..	2,924	2,802	3,218	3,513
Total ..				16,182	18,802	20,396	21,397	
B—Percentage of pupils.								
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.				32.7	36.6	38.6	31.7	
2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age.				7.8	7.4	8	8.4	
3. Number of Mohammedan pupils .. .. .				8,172	8,934	8,303	10,073	
4. Percentage of Mohammedan pupils to Mohammedans of school-going age.				14.36	15.7	16.39	16.2	



OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS—*contd.*

1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
T	13	12	18	12	22	13	25	8	2
101	312	236	235	194	202	231	184	195	137
20	52	251	283	182	158	59	84	..	..
201	211	224	192	170	170	188	97	121	109
2,089	2,127	2,230	2,440	1,331	1,600	2,075	1,894	956	886
524	782	508	782	465	335	462	..	421	366
..	..	..	..	13	15	14	..	15	1
..	..	..	..	701	777	890	..	507	25
..	..	..	..	68	79	139	..	54	15
298	224	237	308	185	196	217	121	147	122
2,154	2,449	2,486	2,875	2,402	2,722	2,919	2,786	1,596	1,122
354	844	1,129	1,046	710	370	691	94	453	891
3,748	4,283	5,645	5,741	3,180	3,392	3,007	1,892	1,120	1,503
527	572	583	354	504	125	601	589	649	522
16,400	20,120	18,706	19,072	19,937	19,090	20,634	21,010	22,120	20,838
3,241	3,647	4,220	4,140	3,826	3,975	4,012	3,134	5,392	4,822
21,641	22,997	23,986	22,812	23,843	22,767	23,165	26,164	26,134	25,351
37°1	42°9	42°07	41°8	42°7	41°7	44°16	45°2	47°9	49°9
8°2	9°8	10°7	10°5	10°2	9°2	11°1	13°7	15°5	18°7
10,237	11,764	10,881	10,329	9,729	10,274	11,826	12,431	13,798	12,968
16°51	17°8	17°4	18°2	18°8	18°5	19°0	20°8	22°5	23°0

TABLE XXIX-C—EDUCATION: PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS THEREIN, 1921-22.

Class of Institutions.	Under the management of Government and of Local Boards.			
	Managed by Government.		Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
High Schools .. .. .	1	210	1	204
Middle Schools (English) .. .. .	1	1	1	388
Do. (Vernacular) .. .. .	1	1	1	1
Primary Schools .. .. .	1	1	188	12,321
Training Schools .. .. .	1	112	1	1
Technical and Other Special Schools .. .. .	1	1	1	171
Total .. .. .	2	321	190	14,327

Class of Institutions.	Under Private management.				Total.	
	Aided by Govern- ment or by District or Municipal Board.		Unaided.			
	Institu- tions.	Scholar- s.	Institu- tions.	Scholar- s.	Institu- tions.	Scholar- s.
High Schools	1	173			1	173
Middle Schools (English)	4	229	1	16	5	245
Do. (Vernacular)	1	1			1	1
Primary schools	218	3,009			218	32,327
Training Schools	1	1			1	112
Technical and Other Special Schools	1	1	1	1	2	171
Total	221	3,212	1	16	222	32,379

TABLE XXIX-D—EDUCATION: EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Class of institutions.	Total expenditure in 1951-52.							
	Provincial Funds.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	From.	Revenue of Native States.	Sub-scriptions.	Endowments and all other sources.	Grand Total.
High Schools ..	34,197	..	10,478	13,578	—	3,541	224	61,718
Middle Schools ..	10,238	900	7,375	6,123	—	3,549	..	22,585
Primary Schools ..	2,67,670	17,084	55,022	7,022	4,500	6,792	7,967	3,60,227
Training Schools ..	12,345	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,345
Technical and other special schools ..	5,702	2,521	300	110	..	3,045	3,500	12,178
Total ..	3,30,140	19,045	73,275	26,847	4,500	13,906	9,097	4,68,100
Autonomous ..	9,414	7,050	1,322	95	..	..	..	18,722
Non-autonomous ..	2,141	3,500	1,500	..	..	120	..	5,941
Grand Total ..	3,41,744	29,095	75,597	26,942	4,500	14,126	9,097	53,708

TABLE XXX-A—VITAL STATISTICS

Year.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.	
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
1899	474,080	14,412	30'40	10,303	21'65
1900		14,277	30'12	14,894	31'43
1901		11,732	24'57	8,358	17'59
1902		15,006	32'48	8,418	17'76
1903		12,861	28'88	11,237	23'68
1904		12,868	28'81	9,169	19'33
1905		13,905	29'21	10,576	22'22
1906		13,740	28'78	11,530	24'06
1907		12,782	26'86	9,916	20'83
1908	522,919	14,402	27'54	12,611	24'12
1909		11,784	22'54	10,091	20'04
1910		10,023	19'19	14,248	27'09
1911		11,113	21'25	11,477	23'41
1912		11,986	21'72	11,210	23'41
1913		11,821	23'76	10,213	19'63
1914		12,079	26'88	8,982	17'56
1915		12,177	23'78	10,130	17'54
1916	574,477	12,868	22'54	10,975	18'97
1917		12,194	22'81	10,990	19'01
1918		12,787	22'50	10,971	18'97
1919	571,502	14,988	26'18	13,336	23'33
1920		14,917	26'01	16,211	28'85
1921		9,022	15'73	49,308	88'22
1922		11,440	20'02	11,500	20'62
1923		12,126	21'17	9,584	18'22
1924	600,302	12,867	21'22	8,511	14'19
1925		12,898	24'81	7,055	12'45

The plague appeared in 1907. The figures for the year

## FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Deaths from							
Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Stomach complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Influenza.
...	..	169	9,938	38	175	229	...
...	..	136	15,509	526	192	1,880	...
...	..	..	7,724	230	161	1,459	...
...	..	..	6,236	170	158	1,837	...
...	0	2	8,820	286	317	1,092	...
2	..	177	7,552	36	143	1,187	...
7	41	90	6,902	129	129	1,279	...
2	652	11	8,041	149	126	1,200	...
4	..	2	8,442	61	174	893	...
19	..	869	10,449	86	190	1,167	...
...	102	79	11,123	143	44	9304	...
107	34	..	13,088	86	45	911	...
2	...	6	9,966	57	40	1,179	...
...	114	2	9,869	72	39	1,194	...
1	389	44	8,348	79	31	1,200	...
8	32	119	7,589	55	66	1,186	...
6	209	66	4,567	26	31	1,130	...
3	23	60	6,565	20	31	1,268	...
2	2	5	9,631	69	62	1,254	...
133	42	2	9,106	37	44	1,438	...
1	28	9	11,412	76	174	1,642	...
467	232	56	25,331	134	137	1,923	...
1,584	1	3	43,493	96	141	1,268	Not available.
2	143	64	9,543	78	143	1,457	
4	..	96	7,991	68	66	1,311	
..	8	7	9,843	73	66	1,271	
1	..	9	5,708	45	129	1,049	44

persons up to 1869 have been included in fever.

TABLE XXX-B—VITAL STATISTICS

Towns and Towns.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.	
		Number.	Rate per 1,000.	Number.	Rate per 1,000.
Patna.					
Chauri .. .. .	26,801	919	34.33	556	20.77
Mirpur Mahala .. .. .	26,807	923	34.43	524	19.55
Pana Ali .. .. .	41,328	1,314	31.79	560	13.55
Thakur .. .. .	41,884	1,031	24.60	576	13.76
Barhi .. .. .	77,319	1,423	18.41	798	10.32
Barhar .. .. .	66,028	2,179	32.99	1,046	15.84
Maharaj .. .. .	57,567	1,618	28.10	766	13.32
Gandhi Yash .. .. .	92,224	1,720	18.65	1,001	10.86
Towns.					
Maharaj .. .. .	55,247	1,569	28.41	1,718	31.09
Barhar .. .. .	62,048	1,223	19.70	798	12.86
Total .. .. .	3,09,305	18,987	27.22	8,511	16.70

## FOR THE YEAR 1921.

Deaths per 1,000 Total

Female.	Children.	Adults-per.	Female.	Heart Complaints.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.
..	..	..	561	.. 11	13	10	12
..	..	8	590	8	15	..	14
..	..	..	547	.. 11	5	18	2
..	..	..	401	13	26	10	54
..	..	2	209	9	25	25	40
..	4	11	600	8	23	13	36
..	11	..	500	.. 11	1	7	11
..	..	..	607	1	8	14	32
..	..	..	791	29	30	7	221
..	5	1	601	14	45	14	118
..	6	7	4,656	72	549	99	1,222



TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.		Sum for	
							1899.	1900.
	<i>Hospitals.</i>			<i>Rs.</i>				
1	Sukkur Civil Hospital.	I	1880	20,974	{ In-door .. 47 Out-door .. 85	47	446	707
2	Sukkur Civil Hospital.	I	Not known.	..	{ In-door .. .. Out-door .. ..	..	666	897
3	Lady Dufferin Road Hospital, Sukkur.	V	1881	2,388	{ In-door .. 19 Out-door .. 87	19	..	Not known.
	<i>Dispensaries.</i>							
4	Charles Mission Female Dispensary, Sukkur.	V	1912	..	{ In-door .. 361 Out-door .. 54	361	..	..
5	Municipal Female Dispensary, Sukkur.	III	1912	4,305	{ In-door .. .. Out-door .. 67	..	..	..
6	Sukkur .. ..	III	Not known.	4,572	{ In-door .. 2 Out-door .. 84	2	72	96
7	Victoria, Sukkur ..	III	1857	4,897	{ In-door .. .. Out-door .. 170	..	27	96
8	New Dispensary, Sukkur.	III	1921	11,036	{ In-door .. 15 Out-door .. 381	15	..	..
9	Sukkur .. ..	III	Not known.	2,756	{ In-door .. 1 Out-door .. 101	1	68	96
10	Guthi Yash ..	III	1895	2,868	{ In-door .. 2 Out-door .. 64	2	141	43
11	Medial .. ..	III	1895	1,750	{ In-door .. .. Out-door .. 23	..	60	22
12	Victoria .. ..	III	1890	2,547	{ In-door .. .. Out-door .. 32	..	14	6
13	Mirpur Mathela ..	III	1905	2,888	{ In-door .. 8 Out-door .. 22	8	..	..

## AND DISPENSARIES (1921).

of patients treated during the year

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
425	399	325	389	424	442	489	544	625	670	1,065
5,202	5,589	6,652	5,409	5,212	5,322	6,322	5,322	7,696	7,061	8,184
133	221	156	412	469	249	221	399	451	442	376
8,422	8,589	8,651	10,736	8,474	2,809	8,749	4,717	9,725	7,322	6,243
available			399	128	204	329	255	274	226	343
			5,675	9,929	7,222	9,591	9,225	10,221	11,226	10,226
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
75	88	77	103	99	79	24	67	82	67	24
9,002	9,189	11,750	12,342	10,758	11,022	12,214	13,998	14,707	14,749	15,209
37	92	82	100	99	117	99	138	148	181	197
17,007	16,348	18,218	19,009	21,494	26,214	31,991	35,073	42,739	29,103	27,104
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
61	54	107	99	95	91	77	101	107	90	94
6,439	6,811	6,870	10,459	9,799	10,414	10,197	9,036	9,225	9,093	7,349
29	30	40	24	22	43	17	22	19	49	29
9,223	9,700	4,671	4,824	4,942	9,022	7,494	7,009	9,701	2,006	2,999
49	22	41	9	39	41	15	39	39	34	34
4,745	4,896	4,899	4,622	3,623	3,217	6,119	6,309	5,814	5,011	5,594
11	26	24	19	21	39	29	12	19	22	29
1,802	4,199	2,942	4,211	4,239	2,903	6,418	9,541	3,716	2,417	2,372
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.		Number	
							1896.	1897.
	<i>Dispensaries—contd.</i>			<i>Rs.</i>				
14	Pann Akl .. ..	III	1899	2,996	In-door .. 1			
					Out-door.. 22			
15	N-W. Railway, Rohri..	VI	1898	6,519	In-door .. ..			
					Out-door.. 43	743	} Not	
16	Do. Local, Sukkur...	VI	1899	2,552	In-door .. ..			
					Out-door.. 64	5,438	2,921	
17	Do. Ruk .. ..	VI	1899	2,556	In-door .. ..			
					Out-door.. 14		} Not	
18	Municipal Dispensary, Garkhed, Sukkur.	III	1919	2,571	In-door .. 104			
					Out-door.. ..			
19	Municipal Dispensary, old Sukkur.	III	1918	4,599	In-door .. ..			
					Out-door.. ..			

Class I.—State

Class III.—Local

Class V.—Private

Class VI.—

Note.—In 1921 the name of Victoria Dispensary was



TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance		Receipts.	
							1909.	1910.
	<i>Hospitals.</i>			Rs.				
1	Sukkur Civil Hospital.	I	1886 ..	29,674	In-door .. 43 Out-door .. 80	43 80	1,028 7,477	997 7,111
2	Sukkur Civil Hospital.	I	Not known.	..	In-door .. .. Out-door .. ..	.. ..	Transferred	
3	Lady Duffell and female hospital, Sukkur.	V	1894 ..	2,306	In-door .. 19 Out-door .. 107	19 107	290 11,551	265 1,452
	<i>Dispensaries.</i>							
4	Church Mission Female Dispensary, Sukkur.	V	1912 ..	..	In-door .. 201 Out-door .. 24	201 24	.. ..	.. ..
5	Municipal Female Dispensary, Sukkur.	III	1912 ..	6,302	In-door .. .. Out-door .. 64	.. 64	.. ..	.. ..
6	Sukkur ..	III	Not known.	4,512	In-door .. 2 Out-door .. 64	2 64	65 12,452	62 11,572
7	Victoria, Sukkur.	III	1907 ..	4,997	In-door .. .. Out-door .. 179	.. 179	178 25,772	190 25,221
8	New Dispensary, Sukkur.	III	1911 ..	11,036	In-door .. 15 Out-door .. 281	15 281	.. ..	.. ..
9	Hotel ..	III	Not known.	1,756	In-door .. 5 Out-door .. 101	5 101	67 8,642	58 7,967
10	Gurki Yashu ..	III	1895 ..	8,986	In-door .. 2 Out-door .. 64	2 64	28 4,361	35 3,198
11	Shetki ..	III	1898 ..	1,756	In-door .. .. Out-door .. 23	.. 23	19 2,688	27 7,479
12	Ushaw ..	III	1896 ..	2,247	In-door .. .. Out-door .. 32	.. 32	12 4,240	4 4,009
13	Mipur Mathani ..	III	1908 ..	2,386	In-door .. 4 Out-door .. 22	4 22	24 4,180	41 3,120

AND DISPENSARIES (1921)—*contd.*

of patients treated during the year

1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
873	909	1,044	1,057	1,099	1,104	1,301	1,221	1,021	1,032	1,114
7,081	7,098	8,086	7,923	7,113	7,281	9,547	8,230	7,241	8,372	8,303
<i>in latencies.</i>										
273	310	256	199	213	478	380	500	686	397	611
7,108	7,209	6,640	6,682	5,900	6,719	7,720	8,780	8,200	8,302	8,651
--	40	221	218	215	901	300	386	444	123	294
--	3,144	4,717	3,100	2,687	2,552	4,330	3,917	4,354	1,760	2,694
--	230	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
--	10,349	5,900	7,205	7,306	4,818	3,721	3,247	5,286	9,200	4,866
34	45	27	23	24	48	34	37	60	79	80
12,794	14,475	15,414	13,170	11,442	14,247	17,022	17,412	19,906	18,947	18,119
104	232	116	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22,584	19,021	2,219	7,373	15,709	16,800	21,121	12,296	6,542	11,157	15,455
237	302	448	477	356	684	457	420	379	357	278
6,896	19,252	21,311	19,212	19,101	27,139	22,300	24,378	22,179	22,238	25,176
64	57	31	69	102	94	67	77	71	60	42
8,213	6,894	7,246	11,800	10,254	10,436	11,251	8,941	6,678	6,060	5,004
22	19	45	30	27	28	74	47	47	13	71
4,043	6,819	7,323	7,720	5,900	7,664	8,607	8,204	1,541	7,207	7,099
27	24	20	42	31	20	22	20	31	29	19
8,004	6,379	9,242	5,118	5,415	5,347	6,261	4,092	5,342	5,241	5,901
13	19	22	31	14	12	20	79	30	51	94
4,347	2,857	3,558	3,891	4,970	2,000	2,823	4,440	2,082	5,303	2,818
22	24	20	19	21	22	21	42	47	62	44
2,451	2,497	5,643	5,780	2,853	4,508	5,109	4,088	2,401	2,247	7,241

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.		Number	
							1909.	1910.
	Dispensaries—contd.			Rs.				
14.	Paid Adl.	III.	1909	2,300	In-door ..	4	..	2
					Out-door ..	22	2,304	2,304
15.	X-W, Railway, Rahat.	VI.	1899	8,053	In-door ..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..	42	1,276	1,296
16.	Do. Loo, Sukkur ..	VI.	1896	2,232	In-door ..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..	81	4,851	5,906
17.	Do. Buh	VI.	1896	1,548	In-door ..	14	..	..
					Out-door ..	104	2,249	1,716
18.	Municipal Dispensary, Garhwal, Sukkur.	III.	1913	2,271	In-door ..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..	..	..	..
19.	Municipal Dispensary, old Sukkur.	III.	1913	4,503	In-door ..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..	..	..	..

Class I.—State

Class III.—Local

Class V.—Private

Class VI.—

Note.—In 1911 name of Victoria Dispensary lost



AND DISPENSARIES (1921)—*contd.*

of patients treated during the year

1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
8	21	21	19	21	20	14	12	19	20	40
2,354	4,816	4,589	5,284	4,992	4,169	4,661	4,199	4,150	5,340	3,103
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,111	4,221	4,545	4,955	5,079	4,876	4,204	4,016	5,012	4,800	4,102
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,210	4,185	4,215	6,840	6,449	5,600	4,902	5,457	4,598	4,302	4,578
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,017	1,012	1,802	1,569	1,557	1,325	1,900	1,219	1,876	1,777	1,866
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,546	10,211	12,067
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,396	8,270	7,164	7,091

public.

District and Municipal.

not stated.

Railways.

been changed to Lakshmichand Tookmood Dispensary.

TABLE XXXII—VACCINATION.

Particulars.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1907-08.	1908-09.
1. Successful vaccination.	Urban ..	3,592	3,036	3,878	3,824
	Rural ..	12,409	12,476	12,342	12,306
	District ..	15,997	15,502	15,221	15,436
2. Successful re-vaccination.	Urban ..	827	964	476	420
	Rural ..	1,349	1,301	1,102	1,038
	District ..	1,976	1,265	1,578	1,458
3. Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the area.	Urban ..	48·22	44·45	41·90	40·50
	Rural ..	32·00	24·30	22·84	24·78
	District ..	36·96	28·54	32·70	30·28

Particulars.		1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
1. Successful vaccination.	Urban ..	2,803	2,029	1,977	2,196
	Rural ..	12,704	12,400	12,889	12,342
	District ..	15,507	14,400	14,816	14,429
2. Successful re-vaccination.	Urban ..	331	104	142	186
	Rural ..	870	808	1,076	796
	District ..	1,201	1,022	1,218	982
3. Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the area.	Urban ..	32·75	27·33	25·43	26·27
	Rural ..	34·65	32·71	32·14	30·11
	District ..	35·51	32·63	30·60	29·43

Particulars.		1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.
1. Successful vaccination.	Urban ..	3,208	2,251	2,442	2,142
	Rural ..	12,775	12,745	12,432	11,501
	District ..	14,983	12,996	15,904	13,643
2. Successful re-vaccination.	Urban ..	62	70	121	75
	Rural ..	706	1,060	852	547
	District ..	768	1,130	973	622
3. Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the area.	Urban ..	24·44	24·23	29·40	21·58
	Rural ..	31·11	34·17	32·02	27·94
	District ..	30·12	32·70	32·23	27·32

TABLE XXXII—VACCINATION—*contd.*

Particulars.		1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
1. Successful vaccination ..	Urban ..	2,168	2,275	2,249	2,209	2,012
	Rural ..	11,045	12,044	10,964	11,766	12,888
	District ..	14,213	14,319	13,212	14,157	15,091
2. Successful re-vaccination.	Urban ..	77	82	11	51	23
	Rural ..	444	389	214	72	98
	District ..	521	472	225	124	121
3. Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the area.						
	Urban ..	24.79	25.55	23.95	27.02	20.48
	Rural ..	26.61	26.53	23.48	27.34	27.40
	District ..	27.95	26.01	23.76	27.50	27.28

Particulars.		1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
1. Successful vaccination ..	Urban ..	2,310	2,401	2,002	2,204	2,270
	Rural ..	12,480	12,200	10,062	14,008	12,544
	District ..	14,790	14,601	11,703	16,200	15,219
2. Successful re-vaccination.	Urban ..	182	12	72	8	49
	Rural ..	452	101	122	185	139
	District ..	634	114	194	193	208
3. Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the area.						
	Urban ..	24.97	24.44	20.74	22.98	22.24
	Rural ..	26.60	26.07	23.91	29.08	26.28
	District ..	26.27	25.78	23.70	28.70	27.42

Particulars.		1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
1. Successful vaccination ..	Urban ..	1,254	1,201	1,402	2,224	2,718
	Rural ..	10,968	8,472	10,567	10,574	11,588
	District ..	12,222	10,273	12,469	12,798	14,344
2. Successful re-vaccination.	Urban ..	112	25	97	22	47
	Rural ..	98	71	292	200	83
	District ..	210	96	489	222	130
3. Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the area.						
	Urban ..	17.58	15.26	19.80	22.48	24.19
	Rural ..	22.28	18.97	22.12	20.84	20.88
	District ..	20.22	18.28	22.54	21.51	22.86

TABLE XXXIII—LOSS FROM AND DESTRUCTION OF  
WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES.

Year.	Loss from				Destruction of			
	Wild animals.		Snakes.		Tigers.	Leopards and panthers.	Wolves.	Snakes.
	Human beings.	Cattle.	Human beings.	Cattle.				
1896	2	922	28	—	—	—	25	321
1897	1	717	17	1	—	—	29	472
1898	1	788	24	1	—	—	4	325
1899	1	523	15	—	—	—	4	841
1900	—	*1,088	27	—	—	—	20	995
1901	—	823	47	—	—	—	10	494
1902	—	465	23	—	—	—	22	578
1903	—	70	23	2	—	—	—	400
1904	—	24	27	—	—	—	21	865
1905	2	302	27	17	—	—	14	598
1906	2	1,256	27	78	—	—	17	797
1907	1	822	22	9	—	—	6	578
1908	—	21	19	—	—	—	4	1,223
1909	1	88	18	—	—	—	6	766
1910	—	55	90	—	—	—	11	880
1911	—	2	21	—	—	—	12	1,021
1912	1	23	21	—	—	—	22	966
1913	—	—	24	—	—	—	21	1,044
1914	—	20	26	18	—	—	19	1,029
1915	—	11	21	1	—	—	8	1,021
1916	1	—	28	—	—	—	18	580
1917	—	—	36	—	—	—	4	812
1918	—	—	24	—	—	—	2	1,105
1919	2	7	12	7	—	—	2	1,122
1920	—	—	10	—	—	—	1	872
1921	—	—	18	—	—	—	17	461

\*These include figures for the taluqs transferred to Larkana district also. Figures are not available separately.

Statistics of cattle killed by wild animals and snakes have been compiled in accordance with G. R. No. 7066, dated 21st October 1910.

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TABLE XXXIV

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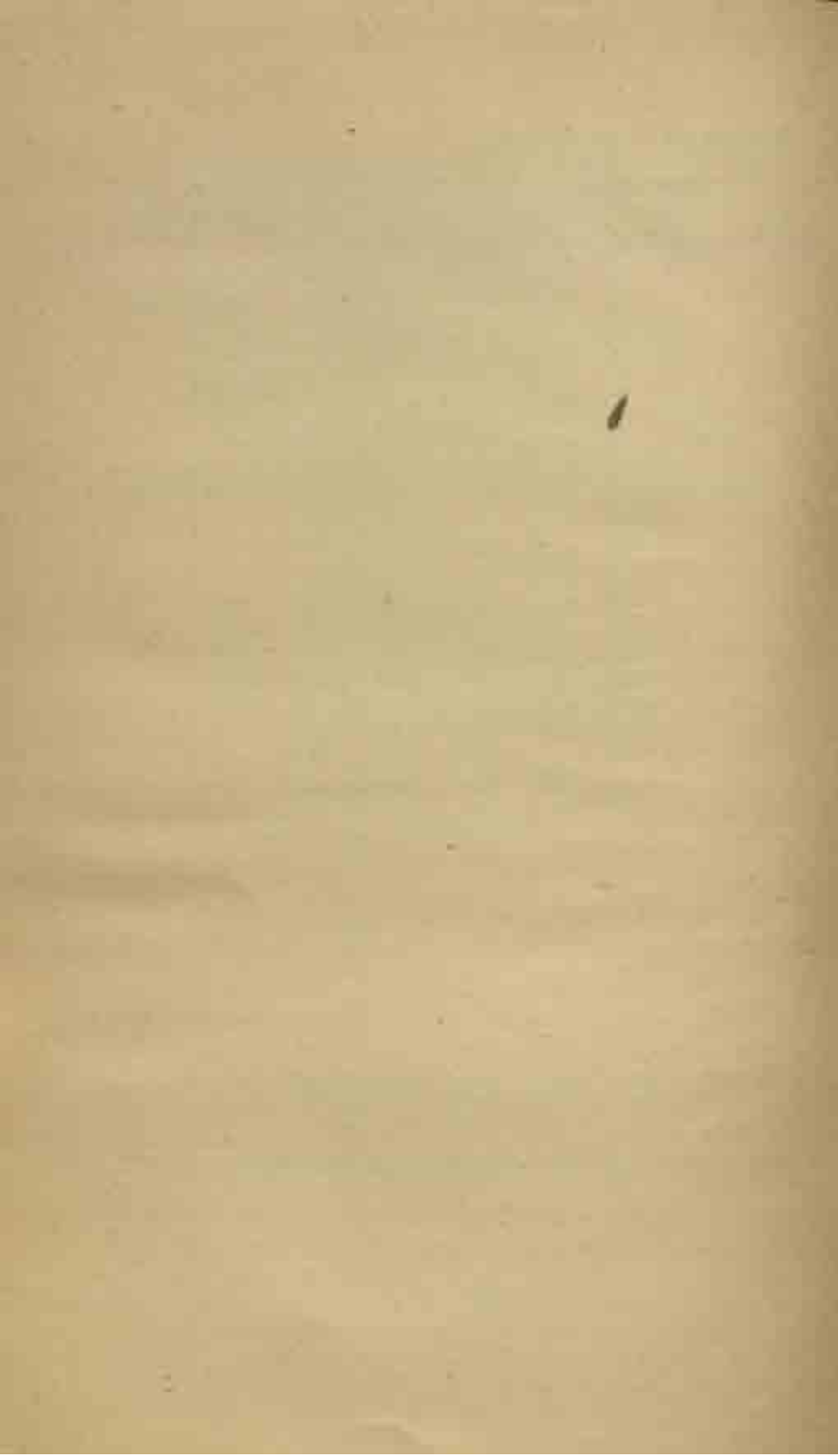
TABLE XXXIV—

Classification.	Year.	Number of Societies.	Number of Members.	Loans due by		Share Capital paid up.
				Individuals.	Banks and Societies.	
<b>1. Banks—</b>						
	1916..	..	..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	1921..	..	..	..	..	..
	1922..	..	..	..	..	..
	1923..	1	80	..	..	25,550
	1924..	1	212	..	77,791	25,550
	1925..	1	190	..	1,70,309	25,550
<b>2. Agricultural Societies—</b>						
	Credit 1916..	7	787	25,172	..	..
	Non-credit 1916..	..	..	..	..	..
	Credit 1921..	44	1,791	97,150	..	24,185
	Non-credit 1921..	..	..	..	..	..
	Credit 1922..	57	2,141	1,78,642	..	28,272
	Non-credit 1922..	1	28	308	..	8,790
	Credit 1923..	56	2,225	2,17,596	..	48,155
	Non-credit 1923..	1	46	15,624	..	10,300
	Credit 1924..	61	2,114	2,37,938	..	55,407
	Non-credit 1924..	3	552	29,691	..	17,940
	Credit 1925..	41	2,528	2,61,681	..	20,778
	Non-credit 1925..	5	484	48,889	..	16,820
<b>3. Non-agricultural Societies—</b>						
	Credit 1916..	..	..	..	..	..
	Non-credit 1916..	..	..	..	..	..
	Credit 1921..	1	60	2,537	..	4,088
	Non-credit 1921..	..	..	..	..	..
	Credit 1922..	2	179	8,897	..	8,919
	Non-credit 1922..	1	..	..	..	..
	Credit 1923..	3	253	10,079	..	8,518
	Non-credit 1923..	1	..	..	..	..
	Credit 1924..	2	276	14,048	..	8,797
	Non-credit 1924..	1	..	..	..	..
	Credit 1925..	3	394	22,941	..	10,828
	Non-credit 1925..	1	12	2,102	..	800

## CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Loans and Deposits held at the end of the year from							
Members.	Non-members.	Societies.	Provincial or Central Banks.	Government.	Reserve Fund.	Working Capital.	Profit and Loss for the year.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....
.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....
24	.....	..	.....	.....	..	25,374	..
27,712	.....	..	21,215	.....	..	91,882	254
1,23,890	.....	..	22,138	..	100	2,08,662	2,233
9,784	828	..	.....	7,692	7,024	24,213	1,918
.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	.....	..
8,584	3,420	..	28,250	22,112	18,804	1,51,492	6,987
.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	.....	..
11,078	2,125	..	1,08,727	11,000	20,571	1,90,800	5,750
.....	145	..	.....	..	..	2,308	155
9,390	4,481	..	2,32,684	10,815	24,794	2,25,355	7,794
2	1,962	..	2,000	2,000	72	12,408	838
9,950	3,001	..	1,40,094	8,718	21,168	2,47,846	9,982
11	9,215	..	10,000	1,800	200	20,280	1,280
10,152	804	..	1,38,207	5,327	16,484	2,50,002	9,250
14,827	.....	180	17,812	1,800	345	51,682	4,019
.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	4,384	36
.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
1,450	720	.....	.....	..	25	9,462	380
.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	1,100	828	1,500	..	136	11,182	720
.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
8,072	.....	..	300	..	452	15,521	301
working.	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
468	9,025	9,345	9,990	..	883	20,627	1,254
.....	.....	..	4,000	..	..	4,200	0





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KHAIRPUR STATE

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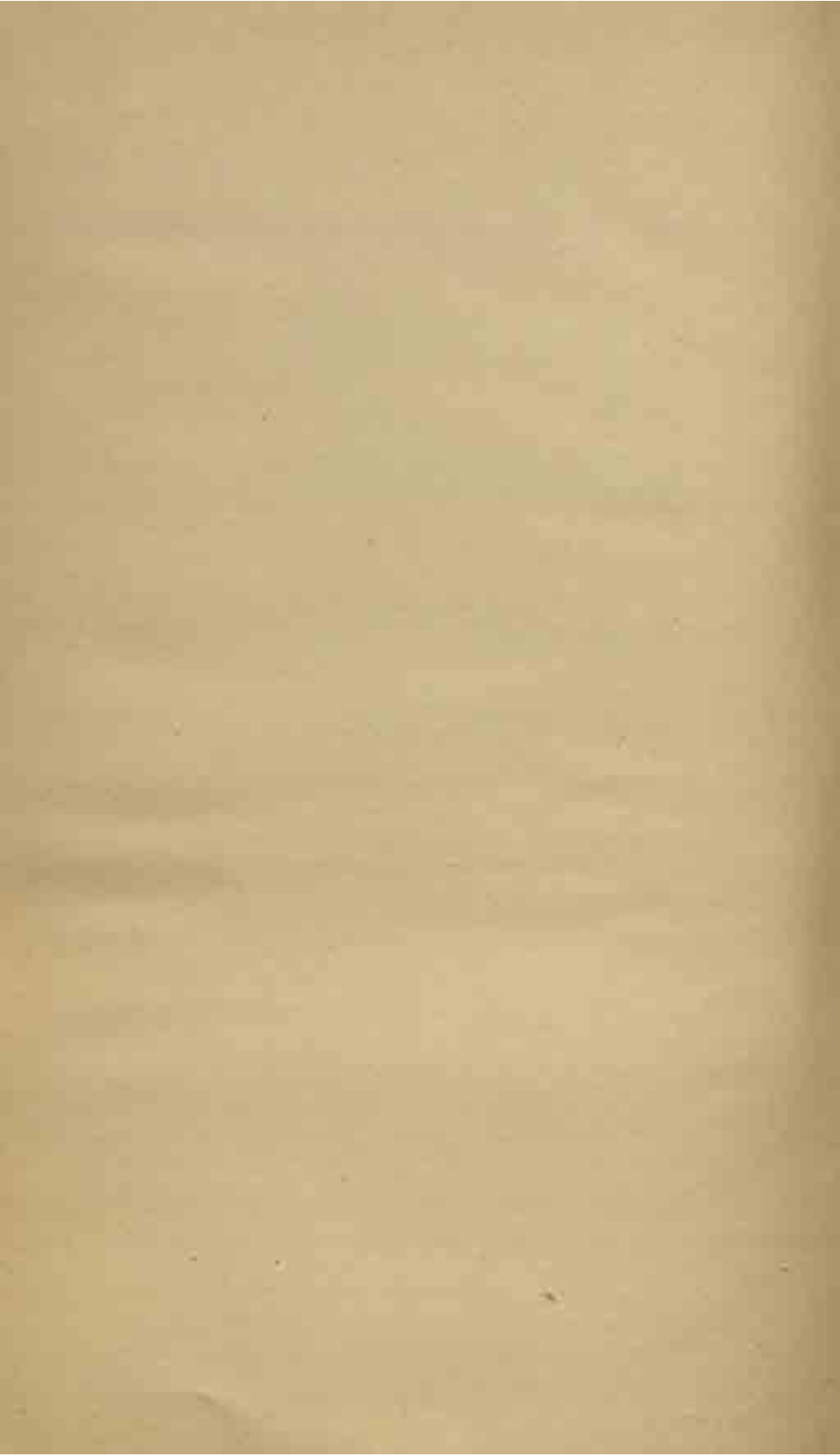


TABLE A—DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.  
(Khairpur State)

Cattle and other quadrupeds.	1880-1885.	1900-1901.	1905-1906.	1910-1911.	1915-1916.	1918-19.
<b>Cattle—</b>						
Oxen and he-buffaloes ..	20,790	27,038	26,118	26,351	44,904	29,720
Other cattle ..	64,261	20,357	31,906	31,154	46,729	29,326
<b>Total Cattle ..</b>	<b>85,051</b>	<b>47,395</b>	<b>58,024</b>	<b>57,505</b>	<b>91,633</b>	<b>59,046</b>
<b>Others—</b>						
Horses and mares ..	3,023	4,761	6,752	6,958	65,877	8,204
Sheep and goats ..	37,710	30,849	33,102	23,400	30,029	54,093
Mules ..	94	74	No record	No record	77	94
Asses ..	7,365	8,212	5,604	10,540	3,473	3,313
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>48,192</b>	<b>43,896</b>	<b>45,558</b>	<b>41,915</b>	<b>1,05,476</b>	<b>65,604</b>
<b>Horses ..</b>	<b>13,757</b>	<b>14,821</b>	<b>18,857</b>	<b>15,190</b>	<b>66,903</b>	<b>14,197</b>
<b>Cattle ..</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>4,002</b>	<b>5,417</b>	<b>5,355</b>	<b>4,160</b>	<b>8,679</b>

TABLE B—REVENUE DETAILS.

Head of revenue collected.	1896-1897	1897-1898	1898-1899	1899-1900	1900-1901	1901-1902
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ..	8,49,019	8,96,759	9,42,382	9,87,047	9,54,911	10,99,029
Taxes ..	81,891	47,004	49,198	29,383	18,128	21,374
AKHAR ..	89,982	80,034	72,419	1,00,070	39,629	92,922
Taxes ..	40,983	50,535	55,477	38,742	63,294	72,518
Other sources ..	48,861	31,358	33,283	30,682	51,814	27,506
Deposits and advances ..	32,011	29,474	48,894	41,669	86,179	51,746
Total ..	11,12,744	11,36,004	12,01,536	12,36,934	11,94,945	13,57,125

Head of revenue collected.	1902-1903	1903-1904	1904-1905	1905-1906	1906-1907	1907-1908
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ..	10,84,302	6,10,117	12,00,278	12,52,915	11,30,688	13,05,037
Taxes ..	24,779	26,227	35,469	30,648	37,912	44,365
AKHAR ..	1,80,487	98,327	99,961	97,398	42,739	30,690
Taxes ..	55,686	57,965	1,04,370	1,11,811	1,02,920	1,44,124
Other sources ..	39,227	32,376				
Deposits and advances ..	22,719	47,728	31,189	22,592	41,802	30,728
Total ..	13,06,407	8,35,748	14,61,115	14,23,467	14,38,295	16,26,124

TABLE B—REVENUE DETAILS—*contd.*

Head of revenue realized.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ..	12,54,500	12,71,012	12,90,576	12,85,200	12,39,122	12,65,800
Forest ..	92,691	90,869	15,279	15,294	9,892	9,364
Akhari ..	45,456	95,717	97,712	79,750	55,963	72,972
Taxes ..	1,57,457	1,55,190	1,39,208	1,38,130	1,60,418	1,61,422
Other sources ..	42,222	91,376	32,574	24,260	37,421	47,990
Deposits and advances ..	1,33,021	3,20,728	79,240	69,987	1,54,591	2,61,771
Total ..	17,25,126	18,10,742	17,46,777	18,49,764	17,71,304	18,89,256

Head of revenue realized.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ..	12,63,123	16,71,898	16,29,723	16,75,190	12,90,799	17,56,016	20,90,550
Forest ..	22,799	27,968	12,817	21,018	15,271	19,137	27,871
Akhari ..	76,653	90,612	97,253	65,247	90,610	1,38,408	1,31,879
Taxes ..	1,62,131	1,22,879	1,01,240	1,17,844	1,20,432	2,31,329	1,90,917
Other sources ..	46,722	93,983	14,719	24,767	94,496	31,301	61,923
Deposits and advances ..	2,67,671	2,07,999	5,79,889	7,91,995	2,14,928	2,19,019	2,14,083
Total ..	22,17,497	25,29,308	27,29,448	25,46,221	21,81,036	25,15,203	29,61,485

TABLE C—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offence.	Persons convicted or bound over in						
	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
1. Offences against public tranquillity.	..	5	27	19	40	5	8
2. Murder ..	..	2	1	3	..	1	2
3. Culpable homicide.	1	6	1	3	19	6	2
4. Rape ..	..	..	1	5	2	3	..
5. Hurt, criminal force and assault including grievous hurt.	40	25	44	29	49	28	42
6. Dacoity ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Robbery ..	1	..	1	5	4	1	..
8. Theft ..	199	151	115	120	92	82	119
9. Other offences against the I.P.C.	145	228	209	221	229	229	200
10. Bad Law ..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
11. Akbari ..	2	2	6	1	..	..	..
12. Other offences	90	..	86	96	120	75	119
Total ..	499	423	490	492	556	451	572

Offence.	Persons convicted or bound over in						
	1902-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.
1. Offences against public tranquillity.	..	..	17	16	2	6	12
2. Murder ..	2	1	2	..	3	4	4
3. Culpable homicide.	6	1	..	1	2	1	2
4. Rape ..	..	..	1	1	3	2	4
5. Hurt, criminal force and assault including grievous hurt.	23	14	23	208	247	357	365
6. Dacoity ..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
7. Robbery ..	1	..	16	2	2	1	..
8. Theft ..	199	125	119	71	79	97	84
9. Other offences against the I.P.C.	292	330	327	397	210	269	421
10. Bad Law ..	..	..	..	2	4	2	2
11. Akbari ..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..
12. Other offences	105	145	166	51	46	25	73
Total ..	329	515	521	550	717	688	598



TABLE C—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*contd.*

Offence.	Persons convicted or found over 10					
	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.
1. Offences against public tranquility ..	2	2	2	2	2	10
2. Murder ..	1	2	2	2	2	2
3. Culpable homicide ..	2	2	2	2	2	1
4. Rape ..	4	2	2	4	1	2
5. Hurt, criminal force and assault including grievous hurt ..	210	211	208	201	240	24
6. Dacoity ..	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2
7. Robbery ..	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
8. Theft ..	71	61	35	67	121	122
9. Other offences against the I.P.C.	412	470	542	490	523	501
10. Salt Law ..	2	2	.....	1	2	4
11. Akhars ..	2	1	2	2	1	2
12. Other offences ..	33	43	142	22	112	101
Total ..	672	1,042	1,271	802	1,145	729

Offence.	Persons convicted or found over 10					
	1910-1917.	1917-1919.	1919-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
1. Offences against public tranquility ..	22	2	7	.....	.....	1
2. Murder ..	10	12	2	7	2	2
3. Culpable homicide ..	2	2	1	11	1	2
4. Rape ..	2	2	2	1	.....	.....
5. Hurt, criminal force and assault including grievous hurt ..	48	60	22	19	15	23
6. Dacoity ..	19	.....	.....	2	.....	2
7. Robbery ..	2	2	2	2	1	.....
8. Theft ..	127	109	212	142	20	62
9. Other offences against the I.P.C.	299	348	292	320	161	225
10. Salt Law ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Akhars ..	2	1	2	.....	1	1
12. Other offences ..	107	22	112	20	57	27
Total ..	701	641	777	614	243	438

TABLE D—WORK OF THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL COURTS.

Year.	Criminal.			
	Original.		Appellate.	
	Number of Courts.	Number of persons dealt with.	Number of Courts.	Applications.
1885-1887	24	1,038	2	112
1887-1888	24	1,022	2	33
1888-1889	24	958	4	28
1889-1890	25	978	4	110
1890-1891	8	1,345	4	21
1891-1892	8	1,028	4	46
1892-1893	7	1,002	4	32
1893-1894	7	1,349	4	56
1894-1895	8	1,205	2	65
1895-1896	8	1,238	2	52
1896-1897	20	1,025	2	22
1897-1898	18	1,312	6	26
1898-1899	15	1,590	6	25
1899-1900	15	1,581	2	34
1900-1901	12	1,501	2	38
1901-1902	12	2,152	2	40
1902-1903	11	2,006	2	41
1903-1904	12	2,196	2	19
1904-1905	10	2,202	2	24
1905-1906	10	2,017	2	24
1906-1907	19	1,745	2	50
1907-1908	14	1,549	2	54
1908-1909	10	1,470	2	42
1909-1910	10	1,554	2	29
1910-1911	10	1,340	2	38
1911-1912	17	1,567	2	80

TABLE D—WORK OF THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL COURTS—*contd.*

Year.	CIVIL					
	Original.			Appeals.		
	No. of Courts.	Suits.		No. of Courts.	Appeals.	
		Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.
			Rs.			Rs.
1896-1897 .. .. .	16	1,244	44,874	1	27	5,891
1897-1898 .. .. .	16	664	22,740	1	11	1,261
1898-1899 .. .. .	15	905	26,027	2	25	4,583
1899-1900 .. .. .	16	964	29,752	2	29	6,342
1900-1901 .. .. .	8	1,075	61,101	2	64	8,322
1901-1902 .. .. .	6	963	45,814	2	74	22,849
1902-1903 .. .. .	6	1,183	64,108	2	65	8,808
1903-1904 .. .. .	6	1,564	55,895	2	61	15,373
1904-1905 .. .. .	6	1,191	44,731	2	46	5,794
1905-1906 .. .. .	8	1,156	1,24,154	2	72	15,809
1906-1907 .. .. .	25	1,864	98,325	2	102	18,871
1907-1908 .. .. .	18	2,416	2,56,111	2	224	40,496
1908-1909 .. .. .	19	2,614	1,23,607	6	239	25,964
1909-1910 .. .. .	19	2,735	2,64,546	5	232	25,463
1910-1911 .. .. .	12	2,234	1,44,029	5	245	27,479
1911-1912 .. .. .	12	2,424	1,83,027	6	211	30,661
1912-1913 .. .. .	12	2,662	2,61,366	7	222	44,728
1913-1914 .. .. .	14	2,775	1,92,724	7	214	30,445
1914-1915 .. .. .	15	3,030	2,77,656	7	271	39,001
1915-1916 .. .. .	19	4,221	3,69,004	7	303	45,416
1916-1917 .. .. .	19	2,875	1,635,872	7	276	35,210
1917-1918 .. .. .	16	4,761	3,16,828	2	229	36,270
1918-1919 .. .. .	15	3,736	1,91,486	7	266	36,847
1919-1920 .. .. .	15	2,666	2,06,224	7	164	34,959
1920-1921 .. .. .	16	2,329	1,96,159	7	169	1,40,054
1921-1922 .. .. .	16	2,547	2,58,805	7	170	22,922

TABLE E—REGISTRATION.

Year.				Registration offices.	Documents registered.	Value of documents registered.	From postland.
				No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-1897	..	..	..	4	27	6,285	444
1897-1898	..	..	..	4	28	14,761	777
1898-1899	..	..	..	4	77	12,657	669
1899-1900	..	..	..	5	40	12,652	672
1900-1901	..	..	..	5	49	11,066	547
1901-1902	..	..	..	5	82	24,725	972
1902-1903	..	..	..	5	94	37,361	1,181
1903-1904	..	..	..	5	172	42,003	814
1904-1905	..	..	..	5	182	90,529	1,488
1905-1906	..	..	..	5	236	64,119	1,094
1906-1907	..	..	..	5	124	36,323	599
1907-1908	..	..	..	5	522	1,14,468	1,673
1908-1909	..	..	..	5	598	1,06,500	2,111
1909-1910	..	..	..	5	248	69,462	1,012
1910-1911	..	..	..	5	246	1,06,542	1,324
1911-1912	..	..	..	5	323	1,44,542	2,783
1912-1913	..	..	..	5	241	1,57,157	1,502
1913-1914	..	..	..	5	511	2,67,373	5,984
1914-1915	..	..	..	5	598	1,79,066	8,823
1915-1916	..	..	..	5	716	2,79,891	5,202
1916-1917	..	..	..	5	539	2,48,140	8,216
1917-1918	..	..	..	5	686	2,50,430	5,154
1918-1919	..	..	..	5	917	3,17,884	7,666
1919-1920	..	..	..	5	782	2,63,676	6,780
1920-1921	..	..	..	5	900	3,10,548	8,990
1921-1922	..	..	..	5	945	3,32,913	7,566

TABLE F—EDUCATION: NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND PUPILS.

Year.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils.		
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1896-1897	..	..	117	2,333	203	2,536
1897-1898	..	..	110	2,204	402	2,774
1898-1899	..	..	109	2,225	302	2,527
1899-1900	..	..	121	4,790	411	4,964
1900-1901	..	..	141	4,408	266	4,707
1901-1902	..	..	130	5,377	245	5,696
1902-1903	..	..	116	4,203	321	4,524
1903-1904	..	..	125	4,739	287	4,999
1904-1905	..	..	104	5,305	341	5,646
1905-1906	..	..	100	5,321	181	5,502
1906-1907	..	..	102	5,447	308	5,755
1907-1908	..	..	102	5,423	280	5,623
1908-1909	..	..	96	5,236	216	5,456
1909-1910	..	..	96	5,221	237	5,449
1910-1911	..	..	109	5,268	230	5,506
1911-1912	..	..	114	4,217	228	4,289
1912-1913	..	..	122	4,154	181	4,479
1913-1914	..	..	123	4,941	420	4,521
1914-1915	..	..	131	4,851	490	4,941
1915-1916	..	..	129	4,901	475	5,276
1916-1917	..	..	156	4,814	299	5,214
1917-1918	..	..	147	4,766	291	5,057
1918-1919	..	..	124	4,790	310	5,200
1919-1920	..	..	125	4,812	287	5,160
1920-1921	..	..	127	4,861	328	5,223
1921-1922	..	..	137	5,217	265	5,499

TABLE G—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

No.	Name.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.		Number of patients.				
					1920-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	
<i>Hospitals.</i>									
1	Sh. Ali Memon's Civil Hospital at Khairpur.	Rs. 24,810.	In-door ..	81'44	80	80	80	80	
			Out-door ..	23,718	24,767	25,004	24,672		
2	Lady Wellington Hospital for Women at Khairpur.		In-door ..	29'00	..	..	..	13	
			Out-door ..	..	..	2,434	14,442		
3	Mir Mir Fakh Muhammad Hospital at Kot Diji.		In-door ..	70'24	..	..	80	80	
			Out-door ..	..	14,065	25,302	24,831	27,196	
<i>Dispensaries.</i>									
4	Quadrat Dispensary ..		In-door ..	58'01	..	..	..	5	
			Out-door ..	..	11,549	10,736	17,186	16,025	
5	Mir Wah Dispensary at Thar.		In-door ..	38'03	13	62	58	11	
			Out-door ..	..	840	900	1,318	1,321	
6	Chang Dispensary ..		In-door ..	40'32	..	..	..	4	
			Out-door ..	..	4,745	4,163	5,362	5,362	
7	Kara Dispensary ..		In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Out-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	
8	His Highness' Camp Dispensary.		In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Out-door ..	..	..	..	..	309	
9	Camel Corps Dispensary.		In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Out-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	
10	Travelling Dispensary ..		In-door ..	0'36	..	..	..	..	
			Out-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	

\* Formerly there was a Female Hospital at Khairpur, named after Sir E. James, but it was demolished & closed on

(IN EXISTENCE DURING 1921-23.)

treated during the year.									
1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
51	45	66	55	41	45	144	130	84	71
34,130	40,518	40,779	45,843	55,149	56,770	92,391	47,472	42,813	42,601
39	36	14	17	6	6	16	19	12	62
15,938	20,770	16,234	20,549	14,251	6,832	12,554	10,100	12,613	11,531
105	79	557	1,172	47	46	39	30	37	69
22,522	23,244	26,893	31,184	31,961	36,772	47,097	23,943	43,277	35,436
14	17	24	15	23	43	66	61	59	31
21,771	23,555	26,447	32,489	25,961	28,339	39,179	28,766	29,857	32,691
22	10	46	48	11	11	11	6	6	32
1,233	1,399	11,324	11,686	15,742	19,557	18,929	14,696	11,173	11,691
11	11	11	4	5	6	6	14	6	6
8,572	11,145	12,465	11,217	22,632	22,503	18,091	13,121	19,354	19,309
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
5,315	3,617	5,797	3,123	11	6,479	1,560	1,361	11	1,113
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	14	41	40
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	753	2,796	1,307
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	2,341	1,149	11

and a new Hospital constructed and named after Her Excellency Lady Willington in 1914.  
 1910-1911, 1912.



TABLE G—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

No.	Name.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.	Number of patients					
				1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.		
<i>Hospitals.</i>									
1.	Mr. Ali Hussain's Civil Hospital at Khairpur.	Rs. 28,615.	In-door ..	81.44	122	54	102	134	
			Out-door ..	41,983	18,910	35,197	41,144		
2.	Lady Willington Hospital for Women at Khairpur.		In-door ..	29.05	9	31	40	57	
			Out-door ..	15,591	13,600	11,312	15,725		
3.	Mr. Sir Fata Muhammad Hospital at Khairpur.		In-door ..	79.24	4	23	42	50	
			Out-door ..	30,386	29,726	22,914	41,839		
<i>Dispensaries.</i>									
4.	Government Dispensary ..		In-door ..	58.03	21	31	37	48	
			Out-door ..	35,392	38,941	27,754	39,809		
5.	Mr. Wali Dispensary at Tharl.		In-door ..	28.88	16	13	10	8	
			Out-door ..	11,721	10,919	9,879	14,371		
6.	Chung Dispensary ..		In-door ..	33.32	18	22	27	8	
			Out-door ..	14,635	12,802	11,699	11,976		
7.	Nam Dispensary ..		In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Out-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	
8.	His Highness' Camp Dispensary.		In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Out-door ..	4,826	4,701	..	..		
9.	Qaim Corps Dispensary		In-door ..	..	20	50	84	111	
			Out-door ..	2,442	2,804	1,294	7,160		
10.	Travelling Dispensary ..		In-door ..	0.48	..	..	..	..	
			Out-door ..	..	..	715	479		

\* Formerly there was a Female Hospital at Khairpur, named after Sir E. James, but it was demolished & closed in 1914.

(IN EXISTENCE DURING 1921-22)—*contd.*

treated during the year.

1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
183	132	182	183	127	77	131	92
25,474	29,767	23,090	41,379	24,306	22,992	20,812	22,660
113	272	315	202	185	184	202	108
15,254	12,331	12,205	15,570	14,434	12,232	10,768	10,221
40	54	39	12	44	63	68	40
10,682	20,228	22,782	18,610	26,632	24,903	21,271	26,278
44	30	49	72	84	54	35	41
23,925	23,400	25,448	27,245	23,328	21,368	19,286	20,694
5	6	2	13	2	3	.....	.....
2,146	10,214	12,038	16,866	17,240	14,299	12,912	12,902
2	2	6	11	19	6	7	4
9,107	8,852	10,680	12,058	18,055	10,423	8,227	10,269
.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,821	1,578	1,878	963	643	232	300	.....
.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	43	64	246	171	72	78	101
2,602	2,880	4,518	2,329	11,071	10,016	7,201	2,660
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
314	179	229	580	437	47	229	324

and a new Hospital constructed and named after Her Excellency Lady Willington in 1914.  
April 30th, 1913.

TABLE H—VACCINATION.

Particulars.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
Successful vaccination.	4,331	5,284	4,817	6,007	6,042	5,948
Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population.	54	41	27	44	31	30

Particulars.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
Successful vaccination.	5,422	5,924	5,746	7,042	5,829	6,115
Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population.	27	30	29	35	30	31

Particulars.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.
Successful vaccination.	6,026	5,197	6,145	7,027	6,803	5,175	6,875
Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population.	30	31	31	33	30	27	34

Particulars.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Successful vaccination.	6,392	7,216	6,063	4,703	4,899	4,999	5,038
Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population.	28	33	27	21	23	23	26

# INDEX

## A

- Adam Shah, 45; tomb of, 48.  
Administration, 22.  
Agricultural stock, Statistical table, 83;  
of Khairpur State, 147.  
Agriculture, 9.  
Animals, domestic, Statistical table, 63;  
of Khairpur State, 147.  
Arot or Alor, description of, 34.

## B

- Bajri crop, 10.  
Bukkur, 60; gauge, 2.

## C

- Chickling sesh crop, 11.  
Climate, 3.  
Courts, Civil, 29; Statistical tables, 80;  
Criminal, 29; Statistical tables, 79.  
Crops, 10; Statistical table, 62.  
Cultivation, 9.

## D

- Dispensaries, 31; Statistical table, 120  
to 127; of Khairpur State, 168.  
District, description of, 1, Statistical  
table, 53.

## E

- Eastern Nara, 2.  
Education, 25; Statistical table, 60, 114  
to 125; of Khairpur State, 155.  
Excise, Statistical table, 92-95.

## F

- Furries, 18.  
Floods, 2.  
Forest, Statistical table, 70.  
Fruit trees, 11.

## G

- Gachi Yasin, description of, 34.  
Gachi Yasin taluka, agriculture of, 9.  
Ghotki—description of, 34.  
Ghotki taluka, agriculture of, 9.  
Gram crop, 11.

## H

- Hakrah—Historical importance of, 25.  
Hills, 1.  
Hospitals, 31; Statistical table, 130 to  
137; of Khairpur State, 158.

## I

- Income-tax, Statistical tables, 98.  
Indus river, 2.  
Industries, 15.  
Irrigation, 12; Statistical table, 65-67.

## J

- Jails, 20, Statistical table, 81.  
Jambho crop, 10.  
Jind Pir or Khawaja Khir, 39.  
Juar crop, 10.  
Justice, criminal—Statistical tables, 78;  
Civil—Statistical tables, 80, of Khair-  
pur State, 159-161.

## K

- Khairpur Miri, description of, 35.  
Kharif crops, 10.  
Kot Diji, description of, 36.

## L

- Lands, distribution of, Statistical  
table, 61.  
Land Revenue, Statistical table, 88-91.  
Libraries, 29.  
Local Boards, 22; Statistical tables, 103  
to 105.

## M

- Magistrates, 20.  
Masani Lodge, 47.  
Minaret of Mir Muhammad Masum  
Shah, 46.  
Mirpur division, agriculture of, 10.  
Mirpur Mathelo, description of, 26.  
Mirpur Mathelo Taluka, agriculture  
of, 10.  
Municipalities, 23; Statistical table,  
110-112.

## N

- Newspapers, 29.

## P

- Pano Akil, description of, 36.  
Pano Akil taluka, agriculture of, 10.  
Partulars, 5.  
Peasants, Political, etc., 7.  
Pir-jo-goth, description of, 36.  
Police distribution, Statistical table, 81.  
Population, 4; Statistical table, 62.  
Prices, Statistical table, 98.

## H

- Haid crops, 10.  
 Railways, 18.  
 Rainfall, 3; Statistical table, 56-57.  
 Rape crop, 11.  
 Registration officers, 26; Statistical table, 81, of Khairpur State, 154.  
 Religion, 4; Statistical table, 60.  
 Revenue, 19; Statistical tables, 85-91; of Khairpur State, 148.  
 Rice crop, 10.  
 Rivers, 2.  
 Roads, 16.  
 Rohri, description of, 37.  
 Rohri division, agriculture of, 9.  
 Rohri taluka, agriculture of, 9.  
 Roman Catholic Church, 46.

## S

- Saiyals, families of, 6.  
 Satain-jo-than, 39.  
 Schools, 26; Statistical tables, 116 to 125; of Khairpur State, 155.  
 Sesame crop, 10.  
 Settlements, previous and current, Statistical tables, 72-75.  
 Shikarpur, description of, 40.  
 Shikarpur division, agriculture of, 9.  
 Shikarpur taluka, agriculture of, 9.  
 Soils, 10.  
 Stamps, Statistical tables, 96.  
 Sukkur, description of, 43.  
 Sukkur taluka, agriculture of, 9.

## T

- Takavi—Statistical table, 68.  
 Temperature, 3; Statistical table, 58.  
 Tobacco crop, 11.  
 Trade, 15.  
 Tribes, Prominent, 5; Statistical table, 60.

## U

- Uchuro, description of, 50.  
 Uchuro taluka, agriculture of, 10.

## V

- Vaccination, Statistical table, 138; of Khairpur State, 160.  
 Vegetables, 11.  
 Veterinary dispensaries, 31.  
 Vijnol, historical importance of, 51.  
 Vital Statistical tables, 126-129.

## W

- Wages, 14; Statistical table, 69.  
 Water supply, Statistical tables, 64.  
 Wheat crop, 10.  
 Wild animals and venomous snakes loss from, and destruction of, Statistical table, 140.



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